

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

FIVE CENTS

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BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1921

VOL. XIII, NO. 143

HOPES EMERGE FOR PEACE IN IRELAND BETWEEN PARTIES

If Sinn Fein Accepts the Home Rule Act Machinery Is Provided for Ulster and the South to Solve Age-Long Problem

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BELFAST, Ireland (Monday)—Out of the hurly-burly of the Ulster election contest, distinct hopes of peace for Ireland are emerging. It would be too much to say that the way is clear, but something has been done toward removing obstacles, and within the last few days a new feeling has become apparent in the pronouncements of the spokesmen of the three parties—Sinn Fein, Nationalist, and Unionist. If words mean anything, they are all seeking a solution of these age-old difficulties.

Following upon the manifesto, in which Eamonn de Valera intimated his willingness to recognize an autonomous Ulster, came the dramatic meeting between the Sinn Fein leader and Sir James Craig, as representing the Ulster Unionist Party, concerned with the future government of Ireland.

What transpired at the meeting is a jealously guarded secret, but The Christian Science Monitor is informed that the question of an Irish republic was not raised and there was no suggestion of interference with the Ulster Parliament, as it is to be set up under the existing Act of Parliament, and that no further meeting of the two leaders is to take place before the elections.

A Connecting Link

The provisions of the act provide machinery for further conferences, once parliaments for Northern and Southern Ireland have been set up, and the Council of Ireland has been inaugurated as a connecting link. It would be incorrect to say that Sinn Fein has decided to accept the act and cooperate in the constitution of this council, but Mr. de Valera is evidently considering the subject and has not yet finally decided against such a course.

Granted the inauguration of the council, there is nothing to hinder the cooperation of North and South in seeking amendments to the act for the benefit of Ireland as a whole. There would be no objection to any arrangement, by Ireland themselves, so long as it rules out a republic and the coercion of Ulster, will be favorably considered by the British Government, and so people in Ireland, of all shades of opinion, weary of the "war," which is bringing ruin to the country and unending misery to hundreds of households, are hopeful that at least a way has been found out of the impasse.

Nationalist Manifesto

The Constitutional Nationalists have contributed their quota to the suggestions making for peace. In a joint manifesto, issued by the party's candidates for the Northern Parliament, they say:

"In this grave and critical hour, in view of a situation without parallel or precedent, we would strongly urge both the sides who find themselves in political agreement with our views and those who envisage the situation from a different angle, to make a supreme effort to end this ruinous and blood-stained epoch and open a new era in the life of the nation."

"Could not the elected representatives, both of the North and South, of every shade of opinion, come together in a genuine constituent assembly and, by mutual concession and in the spirit of good will and recognition of each other's difficulties, fashion out, as brother Irishmen, a scheme to solve the centuries-old problem?"

"Would not be infinitely preferable to continuation, with varying results, of a fight, the inevitable outcome of which, no matter what side ultimately succeeds, must be the ruin of the most supreme and vital interests of the nation which is the mother of us all?"

A Pledge to Ulster

"Irishmen," the manifesto declares, "could afford to be generous toward each other. They could be in a position to settle their differences without the interposition of a stranger."

"No one could deny that a gathering of all elected representatives would be an authoritative assembly. Its right to act would not be disputed, nor its mandate repudiated. At any rate, the plan is surely worth being tried. If successful, it would be a triumph in which the whole Irish race of every shade of political thought and religious belief, at home and in exile, would rejoice, and it would be a vindication of the capacity of Irishmen to arrange their difficulties without interference from outside. Such an arrangement would be self-determination in its highest form."

The pledge is given that Ulster's interests and susceptibilities would be recognized. "The greater part of Ireland," the signatories declare, "would obviously feel it a duty to propose such terms, as would honorably meet every legitimate objection of any minority of our people."

"No matter what settlement would be come to, northwest Ulster would be at least as strong a position as she is today in relying upon English sup-

port, if any attempt were made to treat her unjustly. A settlement must be come to some day. If so, why not now? Later the result may have to be arrived at after more bitter strife and greater suffering than Ireland has yet endured."

The manifesto concludes with a reiteration of the Nationalist determination not to enter the Northern Parliament, but to labor outside with all their might to secure the unity of Ireland.

Sir James Craig has invited the Dominion premiers, who are coming to the Imperial Conference, to attend the spring meeting of the Ulster Parlia-

ment.

Nationalists to Stand Aside

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—While there is considerable optimism in well-informed circles of peace in Ireland being achieved in the near future, it is evident that Sinn Fein will have a clear field in the southern elections.

John Dillon, the Nationalist leader, has issued a statement to supporters of the Nationalist Party, advising them not to take part in the elections, his reasons being that no such agreement as that entered into between the Nationalists and Sinn Fein in the Northern Parliament was possible, even if desired, in the southern elections.

If the Nationalists took part, they would do so as opponents of the Republican Party, and such contests would create bitter feeling and might result in disorder and bloodshed. For such results, he could not hold himself responsible, particularly at such an acute crisis in Ireland's future, and in view of the peace rumors so prevalent for the past few days.

PLAN FOR FEDERAL PRIMARY CONTROL

Proposed Constitutional Amendments Would Give Congress Power Over Primaries for President and Congressmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Two constitutional amendments, one giving Congress power to regulate primary elections for President and Vice-President of the United States, the other according Congress power to regulate primaries for the nomination of candidates for United States senators and for members of the House of Representatives, were introduced in the Senate yesterday.

Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, is the author of the amendments. The California Senator, in common with most of the progressive forces, is desirous of amending the Constitution so as to nullify the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Newberry case. The decision virtually held that primaries are not included in the word "election," which Congress may regulate by virtue of powers conferred in Section 4, Article 1 of the Constitution.

The adoption of the amendments offered by the Senator from California would mean that primaries for the nomination of members of Congress and also Presidential primaries would come under the Corrupt Practices Act, and would bring uniformity as between the different states with regard to expenditures.

Partly Result of 1920 Primaries

While the amendments are to a certain extent the aftermath of the recent decision, they are also partly the result of the 1920 presidential primaries. Senator Johnson was himself a candidate and frequently charged that the present state regulations and the lack of federal control made it impossible for the people to have a real nominating voice in primary campaigns.

Following is the text of the amendments:

No. 1. "Congress may provide for holding and regulating primary elections wherein shall be expressed the preference of members of political parties for nomination by such parties for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, and may provide rules and regulations for nomination by political parties for the offices of President and Vice-President."

No. 2. "Congress may provide for holding and regulating primary elections for the nominations of candidates for senators and representatives."

Mr. Johnson's Statement

Senator Johnson made the following statement:

"The two constitutional amendments presented today are designed, first, to give Congress power to pass laws in respect to nominations for representatives and senators, so that the purity of the primaries may be preserved and corrupt practices prohibited; and secondly, to confer power upon Congress to pass a presidential preferential primary law. How far Congress could go in primary elections was in doubt until the recent decision of the Supreme Court. By a vote of five to four, the court denied the right to legislate for primaries. The defect will be cured by one of the amendments I have introduced; and by the other our national Legislature may accord to the people the right to nominate as well as to elect candidates for President and Vice-President."

"No matter what settlement would be come to, northwest Ulster would be at least as strong a position as she is today in relying upon English sup-

FORMING THE NEW GERMAN CABINET

Crisis Regarded as Passed—Coalition Parties Decide to Accept the Allied Ultimatum—Cabinet Being Formed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—The crisis may now be regarded as passed. The coalition parties, namely, the Center, the People's Party and the Democrats have decided today to accept the ultimatum. A new Cabinet will be formed tonight, probably by Gustave Stresemann of the People's Party.

LONDON, England (Monday)—(By The Associated Press)—In the House of Commons today, in replying to questions regarding the Upper Silesian situation and its possible effect on the German answer to the allied demands, Mr. Lloyd George said that while he might not be prepared to agree with the contention that Germany's answer would necessarily be influenced by the Silesian trouble, yet it was very unfortunate that this incident should have arisen at the moment when Germany was deciding as to the disarmament demands.

Asked if Great Britain could not do more toward settling the trouble by influencing the Polish Government, he said: "We are doing everything in our power to bring such pressure as we can on the Polish Government." p. 2

A new German Cabinet is in process of formation at Berlin, probably by Gustave Stresemann of the People's Party.

Germany Expected to Meet Demands—Counter-Plan Not Welcomed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—That Germany must meet the reparations demands of the Allies is the view of this government. Whether this has been communicated directly or indirectly to Germany, officials decline to state, but the impression here is that either through Ellis Loring Dresel, or otherwise, Germany understands that the United States is thoroughly committed to that position, that she will entertain no further counter-proposals, and is not in sympathy with any dallying tactics on the part of Germany. Germany has only until Thursday in which to act.

The position of this government is that the Allies are to be trusted. If Germany accepts their ultimatum and proves her good faith in trying to meet her obligations, they will not demand the impossible or pursue a course that will mean the economic destruction of Germany. There is no other way, in the opinion of officials here, to begin the economic salvation of Germany herself, of all nations, and especially of those of Western Europe. As the Secretary of State has consistently maintained, that in the special interest of the United States in this question, it has no money interest, and although this government wants to see the Allies reimbursed, in so far as is possible, yet the actual impulse of the American policy is the desire to see the entire economic fabric, now cracking ominously at many points, reestablished on a firm basis, as can be found.

As the foreign policy of the Harding Administration is evolved, the belief is gaining ground in Washington that the Treaty of Versailles will be sent back to the United States Senate in one form or another. This opinion was greatly strengthened by the acceptance of the allied invitation to participate in the conduct of European affairs, and by the decision to postpone action on the Knox resolution to declare a separate peace with Germany. p. 1

Senator Borah of Idaho yesterday issued a statement serving notice that the agitation in Congress for reduction of disarmaments will not be halted.

This is considered especially significant following the action of President Harding in putting the question of a Conference on disarmament up to the Supreme Council. The Senator asserted that it was a crime against civilization for the three great powers which defeated Germany to tax their people to bankruptcy for the construction of armaments such as the world had never seen. p. 9

As a result of the ruling of the Supreme Court in the Newberry case, that the power of Congress under the Constitution to regulate congressional elections does not extend to primaries, two amendments to the Constitution have been introduced in the Senate designed to confer such power and to bring federal primary elections under the Corrupt Practices Act. p. 1

A bitter contest has begun in the Senate over the question of protection of the American dye industry. Senator Moses of New Hampshire charged that the lobby for the industry was the largest and highest paid in the national capital.

The public continues to be advised not to delay in purchasing coal. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, has added his voice to those of the producers and retailers, warning that it is useless to expect a drop in prices due to a wage reduction, since the men will not accept such a reduction. p. 6

Senator Knox of Pennsylvania told the Senate Commerce Committee yesterday that it was American and not British interests that were behind the opposition to repeal of the Panama Canal Tolls Act as applying to American vessels.

Senators from the corresponding districts of the west and south met last night to draw up a plan of action for putting through a progressive legislative program in the interest of the farmer. p. 6

NEWS SUMMARY

Sinn Fein, it is evident, will have a clear field in the Southern elections. John Dillon has asked Nationalists not to take part in the elections, since they would be doing so as opponents of Sinn Fein and disturbances might ensue. It now seems that out of the hurly-burly of the Ulster elections distinct hopes for peace in Ireland are emerging. If words mean anything the leaders on both sides are seeking a solution of age-old difficulties. p. 1

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The thirty-ninth day of the British coal strike saw no end to the deadlock. It is hoped, however, the miners may be prepared to give up their proposal for a national pool, provided some suitable equivalent is substituted.

Members of the federation executive have fully recognized the futility of maintaining the claim for both a national pool and wages board. Some extremists among the miners' delegates, however, have refused permission to the unions to negotiate. p. 2

In a memorandum, Lord Weir proposed that the eight-hour day be re-established in the British mines, that owners and miners cooperate to procure the output per man of 1913, the elimination of uneconomic pits, reduction of wages by 2s. per shift and of certain costs to June, 1920, standard.

A new German Cabinet is in process of formation at Berlin, probably by Gustave Stresemann of the People's Party.

A number of important tariff changes are announced in the new budget introduced into the Canadian House of Commons by Sir Henry Drayton. Ways and means for the raising of a total revenue of \$435,000,000 necessary for the carrying on of the business of the Dominion and the payment of interest and pension charges, were made known.

A timely reminder of the enormous devastation wrought by the Germans in the North of France comes in Andrew Tardieu's book, which quotes the Germans' own detailed reports on the work of destruction. p. 2

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method is direct and concrete. He knows the specific things he wants to accomplish, and until those things are accomplished it is doubtful if there will be any decision on the resumption of the Treaty. For the time being, the settlement of the reparations question, the securing of American rights with regard to the mandate question, and some kind of understanding with regard to disarmament will be kept in the foreground. But there will be required, sooner or later, Senate confirmations of whatever understandings are reached, and the confirmation asked may well be of an expurgated edition of the Treaty of Versailles.

One noticeable development of American policy is the widening of the conception of American rights and interests. There has been a growing realization that the value of American "dollar diplomacy" is largely a question of relativity, and is dependent on world economic stability.

"Let's get ours," as a slogan, has been discarded in favor of the more liberal toast of "We cannot get ours unless we play the game." American business came to realize this, if it had not already realized it. Extremists among the senators charge that the "international bankers" have scored a triumph, but while the President is responsive to the needs and desires of the business world, there is not a vestige of proof that he and his Cabinet were swayed by a clique of international bankers, any more than they were influenced by the left wing of the Senate.

REPORT SAID TO SCRATCH SURFACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey.—The report of the Mackay Committee of the New Jersey Legislature on alleged fraud and graft in Hudson County has merely scratched the surface of crimes committed, according to Samuel Wilson of the Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey.

"I have read the report and it is good as far as it goes," he told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "but it does not go far enough. It deals exclusively with election and financial irregularities, but is silent on the question of the failure of Hudson County officeholders to fulfill the duties of their offices, especially as regards tolerated gambling and tolerated liquor lawlessness. It completely dodges such violations of the law, which are most pronounced."

Mr. Wilson said that he had furnished the committee with a long memorandum of concrete cases of violation of prohibition and gambling laws and the connivance of public officials at such law-breaking which had come under his own observation but that his statement, although welcome in words, had been ignored.

Because of the lack of funds, the investigation must be suspended now, pending an appropriation from the next Legislature, unless private contributions should be made for its continuance, Mr. Wilson said.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRADERS REORGANIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—The Mississippi Valley Association, organized to develop the resources, transportation, manufactures and foreign trade of the Mississippi Valley, from the Canadian line to the Gulf of Mexico, completed its reorganization at its annual convention here when delegates from 27 states, and visitors from about 15 foreign countries, mainly the South and Central American republics, were in attendance.

Foreign trade and the American merchant marine received the major part of the attention of the delegates, and occupied most of the time of the convention. Resolutions were adopted demanding reorganization of the Shipping Board and criticizing that board, and especially asking the complete reorganization of the group conferences which fix the ocean rates on shipping from all parts of the United States.

The association was reorganized, with 13 new departments, each presided over by a vice-president, and each to have charge of the representation of an industry or a branch of the activities of the whole association. Senator William B. McKinley of Illinois was elected president, succeeding H. H. Merrick, and Walter Parker of New Orleans was elected executive vice-president.

PORLAND PROPERTY EXCHANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon.—An exchange of property involving values of \$1,700,000 between the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway and Morris Thomsen of Seattle has been announced. The exchange gives to the railway right and title to the Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, and to Mr. Thompson 11 parcels of grounds between the Hawthorne and Burnside bridges on the east side. The exchange was an even one, with no money involved. The Chamber of Commerce is 10 stories high and houses three banks as well as many offices.

MEXICAN PORT IMPROVEMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California.—The Mexican Government is preparing to expend \$16,000,000 in improving the ports of Guaymas, Mazatlan, and Manzanillo, according to reports received here from the Sonora port. It also is planned to rehabilitate the present lighthouses along the west Mexican coast and to install additional aids to navigation.

FRENCH LOSSES AS SEEN BY GERMANS

Significant Account of Destruction Wrought by Germans in France Quoted From German Report by Andrew Tardieu

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York.—In his new book entitled "The Truth About the Treaty," Andrew Tardieu reproduces extracts from a remarkable book compiled by the Germans in 1918, and sent by the Quartermaster-General of the Imperial Armies to all chambers of commerce and to all the financial, industrial and commercial associations of the Empire. The work, which was entitled "Industry in Occupied France," was prepared by 200 reserve officers, chosen for their technical qualifications, and comprises no less than 482 pages. It was, Mr. Tardieu declares, first laid before the Supreme Council in the February of 1919 by Mr. Klotz.

The extracts selected by Mr. Tardieu, "at random," speak for themselves. They are as follows:

Losses in Foundries

"Foundries. Production (and therefore receipts) will fall off heavily in these foundries, owing to the removal of the machinery.

"This loss, which will be considerably increased by the cost of reconstruction, will so prejudice numerous enterprises, from the financial point of view, that it will be difficult for them to resume their operation, or to restore this to its former level.

"As regards steel mills, an indirect effect upon Germany is possible in this sense, that, owing to the considerable deterioration suffered by French locomotive works and car shops, French railways will probably be obliged to buy their rolling stock in Germany, and the resulting orders will go to German plants.

"Textile Mills. As all metals lacking in Germany, such as copper, brass, bronze, etc., have been seized and taken away from French factories... the resumption of work will encounter great difficulties. An enormous market, especially for German manufacturers of textile machinery, will be found in the north of France.

"Bleaching and Dyeing. All copper parts and leather belts have been taken out and sent to Germany. An important outlet is thus made for German machine manufacturers.

Destruction of Factories

"Woolen Mills. In the factories almost all the copper boiler-parts have been removed, as well as all leather belting. Electric wiring has been taken out in many factories. The small electric motors will be removed between now and the end of the war. In the region of Avesnes and of Sersan several factories have been so gutted that a certain number of their looms, abandoned to the weather, may be looked upon as scrap iron.

"To what extent will the continuation of economic war after peace is declared prevent France recovering the advantage now possessed by Germany, who has suffered practically no destruction from the war? This is a question that German industry will have to study.

"Germany should be in a position to resume her full productive capacity in the manufacture of yarn at least one or two years sooner than France. This result will be all the more satisfactory in that the sister industries of weaving and dyeing, as well as the export trade, will benefit equally thereby, and that this last, especially, will be in a position, not only to recapture the markets it has lost, but even to acquire new ones where France so far as been the only furnisher.

"Ceramic Industry. Attention is drawn to considerable war damages in the destruction and requisition on a large scale of electric installations and wiring.

The German machine makers should find in this field a good opportunity after the war of selling their wares.

Plans to Take Foreign Markets

"By properly directed effort, Germany should succeed in capturing the few French foreign markets, notably in Turkey and the Balkan States. The long stoppage of work in the French factories, and their inability to manufacture and export immediately after the war should contribute to this.

"Sugar Industry. The French refineries, with a few rare exceptions, have suffered greatly from the war. None of them has escaped requisition.

Everywhere their stocks of sugar, of treacle, their provisions of coal, coke and petroleum, rubber and leather belting, live stock, consisting of horses, oxen, etc., carts, harness, implements, narrow gauge railways, patent trucks and electric wiring have been removed, and in only a few shops, four or six, now working for the Germans—has indispensable equipment been left.

"But the damage done to the refineries themselves and their equipment is even more serious.

"Lack of superintendence, occupation by troops, removal of the above mentioned objects have already caused great damage; but the refineries have suffered still more from the taking out of all copper, brass and bronze appliances.

Damage to Refineries

"War wastage has caused such damage to whole series of refineries that their reconstruction would be impossible. Even those that survive, in a more or less damaged condition, will long feel the disastrous effects of the war. The French sugar industry would disappear as a competitor on the world market during the next two or three years. It will, at the start, scarcely suffice to supply the country's own needs and to replenish exhausted stocks. To a certain extent it will be obliged to have recourse to special German factories for purposes of reconstruction; for the French machine shops, situated for the most part in the north and reduced in their productive capacity by the war, will be inadequate for this task.

"Leather industry. French competition will be unable to make itself felt for 18 months. German industry can find a considerable market for several years in the north of France and assure itself, for the future, an important outlet, formerly monopolized by French products in Asia Minor and European Turkey,

Removal of Machinery

"Coal Mines. The districts will be unproductive for years to come, owing to the removal of the machinery and the flooding of the shafts.

"France will have to buy her machinery in Germany and, even if the rich beds in the French territory occupied by the German troops were to continue in the possession of France, it might be foreseen that Germany would have to deliver a higher percentage than in the past, owing to the deficit in French production.

"Breweries. Breweries have suffered heavy damages owing to the removal of all articles of brass and bronze. Those only have been preserved which have made beer for the troops, and they have been operated by the army as military breweries. Their number is not large.

"The brewing industry in the occupied territory may be regarded, for the greater part, as annihilated. Certain brewers, who were among the most prosperous, will need at least two years to restore their plants, even if they replace in part the copper by iron.

"A large part of the orders will come to the German machine makers, if they can promise quicker delivery than their English and American competitors.

"Paper Industry. The damage caused by the war to the plants and the buildings in the paper industry is considerable, as important copper piping has been removed, as well as brass forms and cylinders which it will be difficult to replace after the war.

"For example: In the paper mills of Bousbecque alone nearly 90 tons of wrought copper have been taken out.

"German machine makers, who before the war, found in the paper industry a very important outlet for their product, must strive to secure the work of reconstructing these mills, in order to eliminate the inevitable competition, especially from America. American machines would otherwise easily install themselves in this industry, from which, afterwards, it would be difficult to drive them out.

"The Cotton Industry. In the occupied territory the greater number of the spindles and bobbins will be able to operate only six or eight months after the corresponding German industry has started working again."

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UTAH HAS WELFARE COMMISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Gov. Charles R. Mabey has appointed a state welfare commission in accordance with a law passed by the last Legislature. The commission consists of eight members and three ex-officio members, the governor, the state superintendent of schools and the secretary of the state board of health. In addition, the law provides for the appointment of an advisory committee of five members.

MINERS MAY STOP WAGE POOL DEMAND

Miners Federation Said to Be Fully Prepared to Give Careful Consideration to Fair Alternative Schemes

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday)—No step has yet been taken to break the deadlock in the coal situation. Today is the thirty-ninth day of the strike, and the only hope, which has emerged during the week-end, is that the miners may be prepared to give up their proposal for a pool, providing some suitable equivalent is substituted. This hope arose from a statement by the acting president of the Miners Federation, Herbert Smith, on Saturday, that the men were prepared for a settlement on honorable lines, if wages, percentages and profits were of a national character, and while he would not yield on the question of a national pool, yet if the mining owners or the government could bring forward any better scheme, the federation would be fully prepared to give it careful consideration.

Discussing the situation with an official of the Miners Federation, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that Frank Hodges and many members of the federation's executive have fully realized the futility of maintaining the claim for a national wage and a national pool, a condition that has all along proved the strongest block to any negotiations. Not only is it recognized that a national pool of profits is impossible in face of opinion throughout the country, but it was frankly acknowledged that it would be impossible for the government to retreat from the position it has taken with any dignity.

The Test of Experience

The Christian Science Monitor's informant went so far as to indicate that responsible members of the miners' executive were never particularly sanguine that a national wages board and a national pool would be accepted. He declared, however, that there are some extremists amongst the miners' delegates, who are holding sway throughout almost the entire field. These delegates, by whom the miners' executive is chosen, have up to the present refused permission to the federation to negotiate, either with the government or the owners on a wages basis and therefore, he said, there has been no alternative but to allow the test of bitter experience to prove the futility of their claim.

He personally considered that, if the miners' executive were granted plenipotentiary powers, five minutes round conference table with the owners would end the whole dispute and 24 hours would see the men back at work again. Despite reports to the contrary, it was stated, there are no negotiations whatever going on between the owners and the miners, neither are there any communications with the government, and the deadlock remains, he said, as complete as is deplorable.

Lord Weir's Proposal

"We have no alternative but to let the rank and file continue to follow the advice of those of their delegates who advocate this extreme policy," he said, "until such time as they come to their senses and see that the dispute can only be settled in one way, and that is by abandoning their claim for a pool and coming to an agreement on the wages basis."

Lord Weir has sent a memorandum to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the secretaries of the mine owners and miners' organizations, stating that the necessary reduction of coal costs should not be achieved entirely through the lowering of the wage rates.

He proposes: First, that the 8-hour day should be re-established; second, that the mine owners and miners should cooperate to procure output per man obtained in 1913; third, the elimination of uneconomic pits; fourth, reduction of wages by 2s. per shift, as agreed to by the miners; fifth, the owners to reduce the costs of stores, timber and management and general charges to the cost prevailing in June, 1920. In all, these economies

would reduce the pit head cost of coal to 2s. 8d. as against the present cost of 3s. 1d.

Embargo on Foreign Coal

As to the proposed £10,000,000 grant in aid, Lord Weir advises that this should be retained by the Treasury to meet the enormous cost of the unemployment benefit, and any surplus profits should be devoted by the owners to improving equipment.

The Transport Workers Federation and the National Union of Railwaymen have placed a ban on the handling of imported coal, and a joint statement has been signed by C. T. Cramp, Robert Williams and Harry Gosling, instructing all sections engaged in the loading, discharging and manning of all ships conveying coal from abroad to Great Britain to refuse in any way to work this foreign coal.

If any action by the authorities in using military or naval forces breaks through the embargo of the Transport Workers Federation, the signatories confidently call on the members of the National Union of Railwaymen to refuse to move this foreign coal.

Work in Glasgow harbor has been almost entirely suspended in consequence of the strike of the dockers, as a protest against the discharging of Welsh coal by non-union labor, but a batch of non-unionists were started to work on the coal steamers and these men, who are protected by strong parties of police and military, are to be housed in the docks.

LONDON WELCOMES JAPANESE PRINCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Crown Prince of Japan arrived at Victoria station at 12:40 p.m. and was met by the King, a state banquet being held in his honor at Buckingham Palace this evening.

LONDON, England (Monday)—London today accorded Prince Hirochito, heir to the Japanese throne, a warm welcome upon his arrival here for a three weeks' visit to England. Full honors of state were extended to him, the occasion being the first for such honors to a visiting foreign dignitary since 1914.

The Prince, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, arrived at Victoria Station on a special train from Portsmouth. He was cordially greeted by King George, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of York.

The receiving company included Earl Curzon, Secretary for Foreign Affairs; the Marquess of Crewe; Admiral Earl Beatty, Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, the Lord Mayor of London and the personnel of the Japanese Embassy.

Viscount Chinda, former Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, who accompanied the Crown Prince on his voyage to England, served as interpreter for him.

The bands played the Japanese Anthem. Then, at the side of the King, in a state carriage, the Crown Prince was driven off, through streets cordoned by troops and lined with cheering multitudes, to Buckingham Palace.

ECONOMY REALIZED IN NEW YORK STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Economy in state government, urged by him in his first message to that body, was followed by the last session of the New York Legislature, according to Gov. Nathan L. Miller.

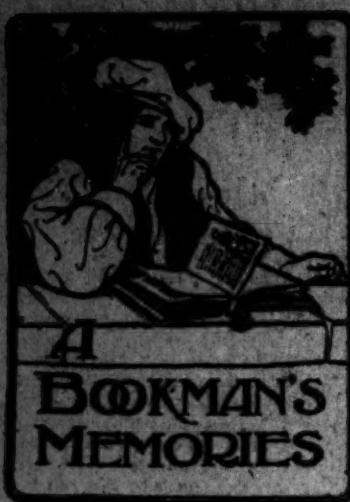
At least \$18,000,000 has been saved by the State, he says, but he points out that the people need not expect marked reduction in tax bills unless local governments practice similar economy.

The Governor says that the time has now come to make a more careful survey of the State's activities than has been possible, "and while we may expect the inevitable increases in the cost of government, my hope is that the business of the State may be put on such a sound basis that, save for extraordinary and unusual requirements, the cost of government may be kept within a reasonable per capita sum." Despite the \$18,000,000 reduction, every necessary state activity was provided for and every known obligation met.

He proposes: First, that the 8-hour day should be re-established; second, that the mine owners and miners should cooperate to procure output per man obtained in 1913; third, the elimination of uneconomic pits;

fourth, reduction of wages by 2s. per shift, as agreed to by the miners; fifth, the owners to reduce the costs of stores, timber and management and general charges to the cost prevailing in June, 1920. In all, these economies

C



Frances Hodgson Burnett

Was it the year 1883? I think so. It may have been 1882. At any rate it was the year when I attended my first dance, and had my first literary conversation with a charming but to me, rather formidable young partner.

We had danced together tolerably well; we had adjourned to a conservatory; we were seated under a palm; above us hung a discreetly radiant Japanese lantern (a novelty at that time and all the rage); I was becoming aware that my surge of small talk was ebbing, when my charming partner exclaimed suddenly, "I hated coming here tonight."

I expressed my amazement. I was too young to be anything but frank and she, perhaps noting a shade of chagrin in my manner, added quickly, "Of course, I like dancing with you, but—but, when the time came to dress I was deep in the most lovely story I have ever read. It is be-su-ful. I shall finish it tonight before I go to sleep. I should adore to meet Bertha and Colonel Tredennis, and dear Senator Blundell."

"What is the book called? Who is it by?" I asked in my practical way; for even then I was beginning to be interested in the works of authors.

But my fair companion was still in the "story" stage: she had not reached that state of culture when a reader is interested in the author, and realizes that there may be significance in a title.

She frowned prettily. "It's about an Administration, something that happens in American politics—and oh, the author's Christian name is Frances."

"Through One Administration" by Frances Hodgson Burnett. I suggested. "I read it in Scribner's. It's a jolly fine book."

My companion looked at me admiringly. "Yes, that was the name. 'Through One Administration.' You are clever."

I have just re-read this charming story after a lapse of nearly 38 years, and find its charm still persuasive. It is natural; it is full of sympathy and understanding; it accepts sentiment as a concomitant of life which is the view of most people, in spite of the hard-headed novelists who are popular today; and it shows that Mrs. Burnett is a born story-teller.

Is it still read? I observe that Mr. W. L. George does not include Mrs. Burnett in his division of British novelists into the Neo-Victorian, the Edwardian, and the Neo-Georgian; but perhaps Mr. George regards Mrs. Burnett as an American. In law she is, as her first husband was Dr. Burnett of Washington.

She was born at Manchester, England; at the age of 16 she was taken by her parents to Knoxville, Tennessee. She travels much, and it would seem that she has not quite been able to make up her mind about her nationality as in the English "Who's Who" she gives her address as Maytham Hall, Rovenden, Kent, and in the American "Who's Who" as Plandome, Long Island. That, I think, is her real home. There in recent years she wrote "The Shuttle," and "T. Tembaron"; and she has just completed "The Head of the House of Combe." At present she is in Bermuda where this traveling author likes to spend the winters.

Her literary activities are many and various. They include "Juveniles" as books written for children are called; and so I come to that delightful study by this most natural, most sincere, most sympathetic of writers, who has never acquired a manner because her style is herself; who has not modeled herself on anybody; whose books show not the slightest influence of Turgeon, Flaubert, de Maupassant or Meredith, who just writes on simply and directly because she has the story-teller's gift (it's a rare gift), and a rare feeling for and understanding of children. Rightly she gives her recreation as "Improving the Lot of Children."

The book whose title I skirted a few lines above is "The One I Knew the Best of All: A Memory of the Mind of a Child." The child is, of course, Mrs. Burnett herself. We are shown not only, in the frankest and most engaging manner, the growth of the mind of a child, but also the beginnings of a natural writer, so simple, so inevitable. Young people who are in the habit of asking successful authors how to begin authorship should read the chapter called "Literature and the Doll." With this child there was no beginning, just a gliding into writing with as little effort as taking a walk, when one foot, without thought, follows the other. The young author with imagination, or even with fancy never asks advice. He or she simply writes dreams. As to whether they are marketable or not rests much with Editors and Publishers. Of course, imagination was always present with this child in "The One I Knew the Best of All," and always alert.

"It was a wonderful world—so full of story and adventure and romance. One did not need trunks and railroads; one could go to Central America, to Central Africa—to Central Anywhere—on the arm of the Nursery sofa—on the wings of the Green Arm Chair—under the cover of the Sitting Room Table."

And at the end of the book we are

told how this writing child, in her thirteenth year, had two short stories accepted and paid for. The child showed a clear head and clear understanding, exemplified in the last sentence of her letter to the editor when she submitted her first story. The line has often been quoted. It was, "My object is remuneration."

And "Little Lord Fauntleroy"? I must have read it half a dozen times. I read it again yesterday, and the lump rose once more to the throat, and the mist once more to the eyes, and I am not ashamed to own it, for the gallant little Lord is of the stuff that makes the world a better place through a philosophy that believes always the best of people, and, lo, they become better at the first instant of believing in them. "Little Lord Fauntleroy," in book and play, has suffered into a myriad of hearts. So has "Editha's Burglar," again the theme of Innocence conquering through simple art of being true and fearless.

Mrs. Burnett's first success was "That Lass o' Lowrie's," published in 1877, a story of mining life in the north of England, crammed with dialect, a human tale, simply and sympathetically told. It bears reading again in these days of Labor troubles, for this North Country tale deals with the beginnings of the disputes between masters and men. Here is a significant passage:

"The substitution of the mechanical fan for the old furnace at the base of the shaft was one of the projects to which Derrick clung most tenaciously. During a two years' sojourn among the Belgian mines, he had studied the system earnestly. He had worked hard to introduce it, and meant to work still harder. But the miners were, bitterly opposed to anything new-fangled and the owners were careless."

Many, many other books, short stories, and Juvenile tales, have come from the pen of this prolific, conscientious, sensitive and sympathetic "born writer." Had she produced nothing but "Through One Administration," "Little Lord Fauntleroy" and "Editha's Burglar," these three alone would suffice: they have endeared her to the children and to the adults of two nations.

I count myself her devoted admirer, and some day, perhaps, I shall contrast Mrs. Burnett's way of writing about children with Mr. Kenneth Graham's.

Q. R.

PALM SEED BUTTONS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Vegetable ivory, or corozo, as it is commonly called, originally came into Europe only from South America. It is the yield of a peculiar genus of palms known as Phytelephas. The fruit consists of six or seven large drupes, and each drupe contains from six to nine seeds, the albumen of which dries with time, to a bone-like hardness.

Out of this vegetable bone the American Indians used to carve small articles and ornaments, and Europeans were not slow to perceive the many uses to which corozo nuts could be put. Great Britain imports and exports them in large quantities, with profit; but to Italy the cost of the raw material always told unfavorably on the manufacture of buttons.

Fourteen years ago, however, Italy awoke to the fact that one of her own colonial possessions could and ought to supply her with vegetable bone.

The opening of the Suez Canal induced an Italian steamship company to purchase Assab, on the Red Sea, as a coaling station. This was the small beginning of the Colony of Eritrea.

The colony is bounded to the east by the Red Sea, and inland by the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, French Somaliland and Abyssinia. In the wide valley of two rivers which rise in the high plateau of Hamassan are dense masses of the dum or dom palm (*Hyphaena Thebaica*). The dum bears clusters of small fruits near its summit. When these coconuts are broken open they reveal a small, extraordinarily hard kernel embedded in pulp. This kernel, however, owing to the fatty matter contained in it, is not easily susceptible to the process of coloring; and but for the increasing cost of importing corozo and the increasing demands of Italian button manufacturers, Eritrea would probably have neglected what is now a considerable source of revenue. But necessity proved as usual to be the mother of invention. Patient experiments conquered the resistance of the fatty substance; and African dum buttons soon equaled those made from South American corozo. The dum palms were declared government property, and in 1907 the first concessions were made to contractors.

The harvest by native laborers is carefully organized. The fruits are conveyed on the backs of camels to certain centers, where they are cracked open and the disengaged kernels are then reseeded for shipment. At Genoa they fetch from 45 to 150 lire the quintal. The prolongation of the railway line, which at present runs from the coast town of Massawa to the high inland city of Asmara, ought to lower considerably the price of this Eritrean vegetable bone, which made good during the war, when the South American supply was suspended. Italy then buttonholed the trade and the Allies fastened upon their coats by means of the Eritrean palm.

The work is done on both gray and red (terra cotta) clay, and in some cases the magnificent blues, reds, greens and purples so familiar to lovers of Mr. Watt's paintings, are being used with fine effect. A huge bowl of realistically modeled fruit colored in this way makes an imposing ornament for an entrance hall or other large space. Much of the work is commissioned by architects for those who, in building a house, desire something unique and distinctive in the decoration of it.

Portrait-busts have been successfully achieved from photographs, but the most beautiful and successful work is to be found in some of the allegorical figures of "Peace," "Courage," "Honesty," all of which show the individual thought, taste and imagination of the workman.

In the beautiful "Barn Garden" as it is called, may be seen one of the most successful of the sun-dial designs which has traced round it Mr. Watt's motto: "The Best for the Highest." He often rested on the seat

THE POTTERY IN COMPTON

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The little village of Compton, about four miles from Guildford, is proud of the pottery, and any inhabitant as he leans over his garden gate will direct you to it. Compton is one of England's beauty spots; those who have talked with the kindly residents and seen its thatched cottages with their gardens a riot of color, return to a haven.

Many years ago Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Watt discovered its charm, and after several prolonged visits finally built their beautiful house Limmersleese, coming to live there altogether. The house stands on a hill a little way outside the village among stately pines and beeches, in the midst of a lovely garden, the result of much care and thought. And below it, just across the road, is the pottery. "What an eyesore!" say the unthinking. But those lovers of beauty could brook nothing unlively in their neighborhood, and the pottery, like everything else, has absorbed the surrounding atmosphere of peace and beauty.

Mr. Watt had been in the habit of modeling many of his figures in clay or wax before beginning to paint.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The sundial in Mr. Watt's Barn Garden

surrounding it while at work in the neighboring barn on the colossal statue of Lord Tennyson.

The barn and yard—at one time a quagmire of rubbish and dirt—are at the end of the garden and were purchased to facilitate the making of the statue which now stands in the precincts of Lincoln Cathedral. The yard has been transformed by time and joying care into a garden with soft turf and rose trees, and here Mr. Watt used to work.

Mr. Watt is a clever artist, and designs many of the pieces which are sent out from the pottery. She is much interested in the new method of coloring the clay which gives such an extraordinary rich effect—though without the aid of glaze.

THE NEW IRISH LORD LIEUTENANT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It is officially announced that Lord Edmund Talbot will succeed Field Marshal Viscount French as first Lord Lieutenant of Ireland under the Home Rule Act of 1920, which comes into operation this year. Under the Home Rule Act of 1914 such an appointment would have been impossible, for Roman Catholics were barred from the office, and Lord Edmund, uncle of the Duke of Norfolk, is head of one of the most powerful Roman Catholic families in England. It proved diplomatic and conciliatory ability and a genius for mastering detail make for success, Lord Edmund may succeed where during several centuries of Irish history most men have failed.

The office of King's representative was first held by Hugh de Lucy, who received from King Henry II a gift of 800,000 acres of land which was not the King's to give. This was in 1172. Then and for centuries afterward the King's representative regarded his office not as one for governing the Irish people for their own good, but as one for robbing them on his own behalf and that of his royal master in London. Among their responsibilities was that of supplying money and many soldiers to their royal masters. From time to time the English colony in Ireland, growing more Irish than English, protested.

Even boys were appointed to the office. Roger de Mortimer was only 11 when so chosen, and the commission stated that he was to receive all the profits of the office as well as a salary of 2000 marks. Another occupant of the office of 11 years old was Edward, son of Richard Crookback. Two years older was Prince Thomas of Lancaster, son of Henry IV. When he represented the King, Plunder on his part was impossible. He was provided with a specially selected Council, but conditions in Ireland were so bad that the Council wrote to the King that "our lord, your son, is so destitute of money that he has not a penny in the world, nor can he borrow a single penny, because all his jewels and his plate that he can spare of those which he must of necessity keep are pledged, and be in pawn."

As you go in at the gate between the rambler roses, you see on all sides specimens of the work ready for dispatch. Here is a massive garden pot, three feet high, of fine design in terra cotta; there is a fountain composed of three children holding up a bowl; here a sundial with representations of the passing hours around its base, and there are shallow bowls, some in the design of a crusader's shield, for bird-baths. Even the building where the kilns are located is not unsightly with its rough thatch of heather. The chimney—could a tall chimney ever be anything but an eyesore?—is built square instead of round, of mellow-toned bricks, and has a tiny red-tiled "roof" at the top.

Up a shallow out-side wooden stair you mount to the modeling room, from the window of which you may



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
A decorative basket of fruit in terra cotta

look straight out into the heart of a pine wood, or across a stretch of fields and common to the famous Hog's Back. The workers are scattered over the basin in the wet clay to a child who is to smile at his reflection in the basin of a fountain; there is one modeling a knight in armor as a design for a statue, and another is engaged on a life-like representation of a boy scout.

The work is done on both gray and red (terra cotta) clay, and in some cases the magnificent blues, reds, greens and purples so familiar to lovers of Mr. Watt's paintings, are being used with fine effect. A huge bowl of realistically modeled fruit colored in this way makes an imposing ornament for an entrance hall or other large space. Much of the work is commissioned by architects for those who, in building a house, desire something unique and distinctive in the decoration of it.

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LAND AND HORSES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It is like voyaging over the ocean to foreign lands, only for ocean there is an undulating Alberta prairie and for cabin a caboose at the end of a crawling freight train. A sea of golden-brown, sun-dappled wheat ripples under a gentle breeze to the very rim of the world. Sequestered islands—a white farmhouse and huge red barns—are sighted between-whales, and in longer whalers—towers of a towering red elevator and general store and post office. The whale walls up against the railroad tracks sturdily, yet barely able to support the heavy, nodding ears, which all sway this way and all sway that way to the breeze that laughs by. A pungent odor of daisies hangs heavily on the languorous air and Black-eyed Susans float in small clusters and great constellations in the golden-brown sea. The clang of the engine bell goes forth into the vast, sermonic silence. Days are as the long, peacefully-empty days of our voyaging.

At last the end of the line.

A gnarled, little man with shrewd, intelligent gray eyes drives a buckboard alongside the caboose, almost before the scream of the grinding brakes has ceased. He wants men! Men to harvest the grain! Men, men! He is desperate to kidnap, desperate enough to promise "Sundays off a fresh meat every day." He boasts the whole 12 miles to his ranch. The Nova Scotian wants to Ontario Will and to Chicago Will. He has heard the rancher's epic before, many times, for every August he comes to Alberta to harvest. The rancher's sun-puckered eyes twinkle with pride of his broad acres, and the story of his achievement is unending.

Landed in Quebec from the Old Country with only the clothes I stood in. Now I own a thousand acres, an up-to-the-minute threshing outfit an fine a stable of horses as any of them lords over there kin show." He has a grudge against "them lords over there" and soon it is explained. "The squire had me jailed for poaching," he says. "He was no rancor. "He was doing me a good turn without knowing it. If they hadn't put me in jail an ruined my character I would never have come to Canada. I'd be working for that squire for three shillings a day, 'stead of owning a thousand acres and 16 head of horses, not to mention th' cattle. Let them lords come over here an' they kin shoot over my thousand acres all they want, an' I won't charge em' fer their board."

In the good feeling and pride of his great success there is no room for rancor. It would "do him proud" to play host to that squire who had had him jailed. His was quite an epic, in its way. Jobs were not plentiful in the days of his arrival in Canada. He tells how he gradually worked his way far west, and of his eventual start on the road to—well, a thousand acres, a threshing outfit and fine a stable of horses as ever them lords owned; of how he came to a farm where all the teams were out plowing, all but the boss, who had gone to town for some necessary machinery. "The missus allowed she couldn't hire me without her man's say-so. I hires myself. I pitches up the boys' team." For three days he plowed, and then the boss came home, woefully estimating the acreage of stubble, his team would have turned before the freezing of the land if he had not had to go to town. And, lo, he finds a stranger has done the work. "I stayed with him four years," says the man, with the stress which those of unevenhanded lives lay on unimportant autobiographic detail. "Wages wasn't then what they is now, but I filed on a neighboring quarter-section and the boss loaned me team an' plow for breaking, an' when I married his daughter he helped with th' house an' barn raisin' . . . Little big events these, and not often did he have an audience for his story, which if it was written up in a book would make a fortune."

The Nova Scotian has heard it all before, so he falls back on his amaranthine harmonica and "Clementina." and Ontario Will bellows the refrain: "Clementina: Forty-Niner; And her shoes were number Nine. Oh you're off-and-done for ever; Dredful sorry, Clementine."

It is no way interferes with the farmer's Iliad. He believes in himself, in Canada, and in work. He expresses his perspective of the Old and the New Worlds with interesting originality.

The harvest of Cromwell the post of deputy-King was naturally abolished; and when the Act of Union was in contemplation King George III wrote as follows to Pitt: "The King well knows that the office of Lord Lieutenant should altogether cease on such an event. The King's opinion is clearly that perhaps hereafter it may be proper, but that at present it is necessary to fill up that office with a person that should clearly understand that the Union has closed the reign of Irish jobs." The Marquess of Cornwallis, chiefly remembered for his capitulation of Yorktown, was Lord Lieutenant at the time.

Fifty years afterward a bill for the abolition of the office of Lord Lieutenant was passed through all its stages in the House of Commons, but the Duke of Wellington, a tremendous power, persuaded the government to drop it.

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SEARCHLIGHTS IN FLORENCE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the "general strikes" had plunged the whole city of Florence into Egyptian darkness. So dark, indeed, was it, that even during the war, when, as a precautionary measure, all windows had been heavily curtained under threat of fines and penalties, and the street darkened, the blackness had never been quite so intense, for then at least the lights burned here and there at the street corners and in the piazzas, although veiled with shades of violet, crimson or deep blue. But now the blackness was complete. We were back in the Middle Ages.

The wide piazzas, the long colonnades, the narrow, twisting streets, deep as canyons between the great frowning palaces

PORUGAL HAS A COLONIAL PROBLEM

Serious Financial Situation Suggests Either the Sale of Certain Colonies or a Policy of Colonial Intensification

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal.—There are, as has already been explained, two different schools of thought in Portugal, as to what is the best thing to do with certain of the colonies. With the escudo touching its absolute lowest, even with the supposed improvement or prospects created by the appointment of the former president Bernardino Machado to the premiership, the feeling that something must be done, and quickly, naturally increases. There are some who would pursue extreme and grievous measures, as they admit them to be, and sell some part of the colonies, thinking chiefly of Mozambique. They could get along without it, they say, enough would remain, and the proceeds would do much to stabilize their finances. Anyhow, they add, they have really no alternative, for in the case of a much more serious financial situation, and possible foreign intervention, some part of the colonies might have to go without any further pondering in the matter, and it were much better that such part should go now, both for Portuguese finance and Portuguese dignity.

But it is a point as to whether in the circumstances Portugal would get a proper price for it. It is perceived that these are not times for buying and selling on the grand scale, and that with the world still in a ferment, and the future of so many things not certain, the value of colonial property of this kind is said to be somewhat discounted. If this is not the attitude of diplomacy and high politics to such grand questions, it is claimed for it by those who assume it that it is preeminently the attitude of common sense.

Colonial Intensification

The other party would not think of disposing of, an inch of the colonies, but on the other hand sets up the equally plausible case that if Portugal is to rescue herself from her difficulties she must do it by means of a great intensification of colonial production, which indeed seems to her to be the only means of doing well for herself now. Therefore with them the cry is for making the colonies more efficient, speeding them up and getting more out of them in every way.

This system of economic recuperation, if only Portugal can be pulled together sufficiently to make it work, is clearly the fairest and most praiseworthy, representing as it does salvation by labor; such doubt as exists in the matter has already been emphasized. Most of the governmental and other political sections are certainly for doing the best possible with the colonies; apart from whatever their private convictions in the matter may be, they are not in a position to take any other course, since if they did so the cry would go up that they were breaking up Portugal and selling her off.

Angola Developing Plan

One or two of the Colonial High Commissioners, particularly Norton de Matos, have been in Lisbon for some time doing their utmost to promote an intensification of colonial policy, and they have largely succeeded, especially General Matos with his great scheme for eight years' development of Angola, particularly in the matter of railways and harbors, with the help of a loan of \$6,000 gold contos. The High Commissioners receive the most sympathetic support from the Premier, who is ardent for colonial development. He says that the life of the country must be made independent with that of the colonies, and being an optimist, he urges that though the war has cost Portugal very much she has emerged from it in a stronger position than ever, with her international situation well secured, and so her colonies are worth all the more to her.

General Norton de Matos recently postponed his return to Angola in order that Parliament might have all the time necessary to approve his schemes; he will now go back to Angola forthwith. A commission is just about to visit there for the purpose of conferring upon delimitation between Angola and the Belgian Congo.

Norton de Matos has done much good in stiffening public and political opinion in the matter of the colonies. He is an enthusiast, and if he has not communicated much of his enthusiasm to others he has at least served them with hope. He has wound up his campaign by addressing a large meeting on the present and future of Angola at the hall of the Academy of Science. The President of the Republic, Dr. Almeida, the Premier, and various ministers were on the platform, and no gathering has been held under such strong auspices for a long time past. Various members of the foreign diplomatic corps also came to listen to a very interesting discourse.

Menace of Separatist Movement

The High Commissioner spoke on the situation of Portugal geographically, her maritime circumstances and propensities, her sea wanderings, and thus indirectly her colonies and her cooperation with them. The time had come when Portugal must realize the necessity of greater organization and intensification and when the people must be thoroughly trained in the points of the new situation. No country, he said, had been so essentially colonial as Portugal for the last 500 years. As the times demanded new methods, he thought that a definite sys-

tem of colonial instruction should be established in schools of every kind in Portugal. He insisted that every Portuguese subject should be trained to think upon the international aspect of this problem, and be made to perceive the dangers that had been incurred in 1898 and 1911 owing to the desire of Germany to get possession of Angola.

Then he touched upon the question of the possibility of the establishment of a strong separatist movement which might result in the loss of the colony, this being the usual trend of circumstances in all such cases. Separatist ideas, however, were still weak in Angola, and they should be eliminated altogether from the colony as the result of sound administration. The mother country must conduct her intervention with generosity, sympathy and intelligence, and supply her with resources, in energy and youth. In return Angola would yield to Portugal the foodstuffs that she needed and raw materials for serving industries.

General Norton de Matos then sketched the program of work in Angola, the direction of which he is just about to undertake. He said that administration, development and colonization were the three chief duties of a colonial government. During the first stage of their work in Angola, covering a period of eight years, an administrative organization would be established at a cost of 20,000 contos annually. Schools for natives would be started, as well as agricultural centers, while a complete network of roads and railways would be constructed.

A port would have to be made on the left bank of the Congo estuary, and the development of ports in general being always an essential part of the development of schemes of interior communication, the harbors at St. Paul de Loanda, Lobita Bay, Mossamedes and Port Alexandre would have to be greatly improved.

The general impression created by the address was that Portugal had a good thing in Angola if she only did her best by it.

FREEMASONRY IN SCOTTISH CITIES

One of Newest Lodges Will Have a Proviso That It Be Constructed on Teetotal Lines

By special Masonic correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—At the annual conclave of the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland, when the Earl of Cassillis was again installed as first grand principal, and the other office bearers appointed, a letter was read from A. H. Ashbolt resigning the position of grand superintendent of Tasmania. Regret was expressed at the resignation and thanks conveyed to him for his past services, the honorary rank of deputy first grand principal being conferred upon him.

The honorary rank of grand superintendent was conferred on D. A. Thomson of Bloemfontein, the present deputy grand superintendent for South Africa and the honorary rank of third grand principal upon Harry J. Ford of Sydney, New South Wales.

The Earl of Cassillis stated that the income of the general fund for the past financial year was £3639 more than the expenditure, while the income of the benevolent fund showed an excess over expenditure of £1084.

When he took office in 1913, the number of exaltations was 2717, while during the past year they had been 11,108.

Situation in Queensland

Knight Edward Hungerford has been enthroned as provincial prior for New South Wales by Sir Henry Weedon, provincial prior for Victoria. Knight Hungerford is also president of the board of general purposes for the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, in which jurisdiction he also holds the rank of past deputy grand master. He is also past grand mark master, past grand first principal of the Supreme Grand Chapter of New South Wales, and has also presided over the Ancient and Accepted Rite in that jurisdiction.

Apparently Masonic unity in Queensland appears to be as far off as ever. It will be remembered by readers of these notes, that last year the English and Scottish lodges in that colony met and decided to constitute a new grand lodge, but they do not appear to have consulted the existing Grand Lodge of Queensland, which is taking no notice of this newly-formed organization.

If there is any intention to work for Masonic unity, it does not appear in the outsider that any attempts have so far been made, and in the interests of Freemasonry generally the position in Queensland should be very clearly defined at the earliest possible moment.

Charles R. J. Glover, past deputy grand master and grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of South Australia, who was the first Lord Mayor of Adelaide, is on a visit to the United States of America, and to the United Kingdom, for the purpose of studying the latest in Masonic architecture, with the object of getting ideas to assist in the design of the new building in Adelaide for the housing of the craft there. Certainly America can do more for him in this direction than can the

United Kingdom, though the hope may well be expressed that such will not always be the case.

New Temple Consecrated

The Earl of Cassillis has constituted a provincial grand chapter for the Upperward of Lanarkshire, and installed Baillie MacAuslan as grand superintendent. This is the eighth provincial grand chapter constituted in Scotland during the past two years.

The provincial grand master of Dundee, A. J. Ramsay, has consecrated the new temple which has been erected by Lodge Progress, Dundee. A. Douglas Bruce, provincial grand chaplain, addressing the brethren, said that in his view the great influx of young men into the craft in post-war years was the direct outcome of the war. At the front men of every racial position had been banded together in "the spirit of brotherhood, sacrifice, and cheerfulness." If these tents were kept in view in Masonic lodges, the fraternity would go on to still greater success.

Major F. W. Cooper, deputy grand master of Banffshire, has consecrated the new temple at Cullen, the foundation of which was laid last year by the Duke of Richmond, Lord-Lieutenant of the county. Major Cooper has also consecrated the Garden Lodge at Harddenham, No. 1246.

Craft for Past Master

William Nicholson, immediate past master of Kirkcaldy Lodge, No. 72, has been presented with a handsome gold watch by the 242 brethren whom he initiated during his term of office as master from 1918 to 1920, together with a past master's saah, apron, and attaché case. This number of initiates by one master must be a very high one, if not, indeed, a record. It is not the custom in Scotland, as it is in England, to present outgoing masters with a past master's jewel, but this has just been done for the first time at Lodge St. Ebbe, Eye-mouth, to David Gray, the immediate past master, who became master in December, 1918.

Freemasonry is evidently making rapid strides in Glasgow at the present time. The latest lodge proposed to be formed is a Lodge Ibrox for residents in the Ibrox and Dumbreck districts of the city. It is the intention of the founders to incorporate in its constitution a provision that the lodge shall be constructed on teetotal lines. The proposal is meeting with a large measure of support, and good progress has been made with the necessary preliminaries.

WHAT MR. DE VALERA THINKS OF PREMIER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—In a recent interview given to a representative of the Freeman's Journal, Mr. de Valera replied at some length to Mr. Lloyd George's speech in the British Parliament on Dominion Home Rule for Ireland which Mr. de Valera described as "that conveniently elusive and indefinite thing which there has been no intention of offering." On the question of peace with Ireland Mr. de Valera stated that Mr. Lloyd George "could have peace tomorrow" on the basis of justice and right. "Let the wrong to Ireland be righted," he said, "and the aggression of which he is guilty be ended, and nothing more will be necessary."

Describing Mr. Lloyd George as a political opportunist and "as one who measures others by his own standard, the Sinn Fein president continues: "He seems to believe that instead of wishing to lead our people to resist British tyranny, we desire to bid them to submit and surrender. . . . The convictions on which our movement is based are honest convictions, and, holding them honestly, we should do our utmost to oppose any surrenders of them if others proposed it. Why should Lloyd George think that in our hearts we desire to initiate such a surrender ourselves?"

SWEDISH LABOR MEDIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—The conflicts within the cellulose and the saw mills industries have both been handled by the mediation commission, with the result that peace has been arrived at in the former industry, where a reduction in wages of about 15 per cent has been agreed to. Owing to a number of local conditions the terms vary, and 15 per cent all round is a fairly accurate estimate. The different factories are divided into five classes according to the cost of living, the difference between highest and lowest class being about 22 per cent. The Swedish machinists had been out on strike since January. They asked in some cases for about four times their previous pay. 800 kroner per month, and everything found, on board of a 200-ton boat, rising to 2400 kroner per month on the bigger vessels.

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Charles R. J. Glover, past deputy

INDIA'S EXTREMISTS ARE LOSING GROUND

Failing to Enlist Educated Classes in Support of "Non-Cooperation," Opponents of Government Turn Toward Peasantry

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—The criticism may be fairly made that the non-cooperation movement has quite failed as far as the educated classes are concerned, but that the more vigorous and less scrupulous advocates of non-cooperation are now deliberately turning their attentions to the peasantry.

The government spokesman responded by complimenting the elected members on the statesmanlike restraint shown by them instead of blindly using their non-official majority, for let it be understood that it is very far from the case that all power has really lain with the government, and that the elected members have been puppets. The provincial assemblies have also, on the whole, behaved with considerable restraint, and the writer recently referred to the elected members of the United Provinces, who almost unanimously supported the action of the police during the Raw Bareil and Fyzabad riots of a few weeks back. Their action is in pleasant contrast to the Indian politician's usual attitude toward the police, and the Indian peasant or townsmen's attitude, which is one of looking on the constable as a potential oppressor instead of as his friend. In bygone days, it must be admitted, the citizen had grounds for his apprehension, but of late, despite the wretchedness of the police, a better class of men has been attracted to the police, and complaints of ill usage against them have greatly diminished and proven complaints fallen even more.

In no province have the agrarian agitators been so active as in the United Provinces, and there has been a fresh outbreak of disorders involving the intervention of the armed police at Raw Bareil, about fifty miles from Allahabad in the direction of Fyzabad and Lucknow. The arrest of four well-known itinerant agitators, one of them a former sepoys of the Bhopal infantry, precipitated a forcible attempt at rescue by a large mob of several thousand, who besieged all night the house in which the police took refuge with their prisoners. The measure of the crowd was so threatening that in self-defense the police

Mob Persistent

All night unavailing efforts were made peacefully to disperse the mob, and next morning a fresh attempt was made at rescue, involving the momentary cutting off of the deputy commissioner and the temporary release of a prisoner. Again the police fired. Mr. Ghandi is continually exhorting his followers to commit no violence, but many of them pay no heed to his admonitions, for the crowd all night were calling out "Mahatma Ghandi Ni!" invoking the name of this strange personality whom most of them could never have seen and could only know as a legendary personality.

The ringleaders assured the mob that Mr. Ghandi would be with them the next morning. Of course he was not; on the contrary, he rebuked the students at Benares, who, by lying across the doorway of the examination hall, blocked the path of the examiners—and he blamed the police not to be for arresting them. He has also said that it is the duty of everybody to cooperate with the government in the matter of filling up the census returns, though as the non-cooperatives have shown much activity in this department, it is doubtful if full headway can be made up.

Taxation Reduced

The finance bill has been passed without any amendment. Expenditure has been reduced as a result of opposition and criticism on the part of the elected members by 12 lakhs of rupees, or between £8,000,000 and £9,000,000, and new taxation has been reduced by 85 lakhs of rupees—the government being thus 44 lakhs of rupees, or about £3,000,000 better off than anticipated at the time of the introduction of the budget.

The occasion was made remarkable by the striking testimony given by both members of the government and elected members as to the harmony and sincerity which have marked the debates at Delhi. Mr. Eardley Norton, a European member representing a Calcutta constituency, and Dr. Gowri, an Indian, made speeches on this topic.

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NEW ERA OPENS IN POLITICAL FRANCE

Change of Tactics in French Policy Under Mr. Briand Is Described by the French Premier as an "Era of Realizations"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS. France—The change of tactics in French policy under Mr. Briand came so gradually that not until the last days which preceded May 1, was it possible to realize what an enormous difference separates the Briand Cabinet from the Millerand or the Lévy-Chevalier Cabinet, and indeed how different is now the attitude of the French people as reflected in the press.

A new era has opened. Mr. Briand calls it the era of "realizations." Of course it remains to be seen whether the Briand method will be more fruitful than the Millerand method. There reach France, criticisms and doubts from the other side of the Channel. Even in France itself the Socialists take up an attitude of complete opposition to a system which they say must inevitably lead to fresh wars. The capture of the Ruhr, according to them, would possibly produce immediate collisions. At any rate it is not, they argue, possible to imagine a Germany which would submit to such occupation and control for one moment longer than she is obliged to do. As Germany must some day become strong again, whatever efforts are made to keep her down, a war of revenge is being rendered more and more certain by every step taken by France along the path of coercion.

Strongest Measures Favored

That is the Socialist contention but it is drowned by the otherwise unanimous feeling of France in favor of the strongest measures possible. It may be taken that France was practically unanimous and was bent upon the employment of methods of compulsion.

What really decided France was the consent of England to the sanctions of March. Until that moment, in spite of the previous short-lived Frankfort expedition, which only served to reveal British antagonism at that time to a policy of force, in spite of the deep indignation of the French people and politicians who said they were not being paid by Germany, there had nevertheless existed a considerable hope of arriving at a more or less friendly arrangement with Germany.

The British thesis, so far as one can put it in a nutshell, was that the only chance of securing reparations was by the consent and good will of Germany. Always it must be remembered, France was reluctant to accept such a doctrine. France went skeptically to Spa. France was persuaded from the beginning that nothing good would come out of negotiations. But at any rate France agreed to these negotiations. Practically the whole of last year and the early months of this year were occupied with attempts to come to an accord with Germany. The difficulties were, of course, great. First, there were the difficulties between the Allies. All the Allies at all the peace conferences elaborated different views and although some kind of provisional arrangement was always made there were so many reservations, so many possibilities of repudiation, that the months went by without the Allies ever really reaching an agreement upon the sums to be obtained and the methods by which it was to be obtained from Germany.

Aiming at Union

The so-called agreement of Paris was little better than the earlier attempt. It could not in any case have been put into practice. But if the Allies found it hard to put themselves in union, the task of putting the Allies and German in union was still greater. Theoretically, of course, the consent and good will of Germany are not only advisable, but essential to real peace. But in practice how can they be secured? Obviously, Germany approached the problem from a totally different angle. The French in particular even during the long period of negotiations have not ceased to accuse Germany of bad faith.

Even during this period the French Parliament did not cease to denounce all suggested concessions as being perfectly useless. The French Parliament deplored the efforts made to frame a concordat. It always considered that Germany would pay exactly what she was obliged to pay and that concordat was the unique weapon.

This, too, was the declared opinion of Mr. Polinacré, who fought against Mr. Millerand, against Mr. Lévy-Chevalier, and in the earlier days of the present government against Mr. Briand. Undoubtedly this temper of Parliament helped finally to ruin any chance of the success of negotiations. The victory of these politicians was not positive, but it was negative. They prevented any surrender of French credits on Germany. In spite of them, however, negotiations continued. It was the approach of May 1, the advent of Mr. Briand, and the unexpected consent of England to sanctions that gave the intransigent party its full and positive victory.

A New Era

The application of sanctions after the London conference gave a new turn to international politics. Henceforth there was to be, according to the unanimous demand of the French, no more negotiations. From mere words France meant to pass to deeds. In all the more important French newspapers from that moment there appeared articles repelling in advance any new offer of Germany. In effect they denounced any possible German

propositions as merely time-wasting expedients. They were afraid that the opportunity of putting military and economic pressure upon Germany would escape them were there any further delay. They wanted to act first and perhaps talk afterwards. Their idea was that above all France should have guarantees. The immediate guarantee that offered itself was the Ruhr basin. In possession of the Ruhr and with the Poles in control of the mining and industrial regions of Upper Silesia the Allies have in their grip over 70 per cent of German industry that depends upon coal supplies. The price is indeed a glittering one. France once installed in the Ruhr would only be bought off by the absolute assurance that Germany would pay up.

It was only after Mr. Briand had managed to make England commit herself to the policy of coercion that this policy which had hitherto existed as a somewhat vague and general theory began to crystallize. Once there had begun this process of crystallization, however, France would hear nothing of German offers whether they came by way of the Vatican, or by way of America, by way of any other country, or directly. "Even if the offers are good," she argued, "we have no assurance that they will be carried out. What we do know is that Germany has not carried out the promises of the Treaty. In any case there is owing to us the unpaid balance of 20,000,000,000 marks—a balance of 12,000,000,000. The war culprits are not tried and there are many other breaches of the Treaty."

The Crucial Date

May 1 was the starting point for a new policy in action towards Germany. So rooted became the belief in this policy that it appeared as though France would be prepared to act alone if necessary and would be deaf to any appeal and refuse to accept even the most favorable German proposals unless and until the occupation of the Ruhr had become an accomplished fact. She did not want to be balked of what she considered to be the only prospect of "realization." Never has the resolve of France appeared to be harder. There was a firmness, an inflexibility, about her decision to occupy the Ruhr, that seemed to remove any chance of intervention. An intermediary would have been suspect. He who is not for us is against us, was the burden of French comment. This time, in short, France had the intention of making sure. Nothing and nobody should be allowed to block her path. Of course, it was easier to frame this policy in its general outline than to determine upon its details and carry it into execution. The military aspect of the question presents little difficulty. Naturally the calling up of classes and the prolongation of service under the colors can never be popular. But the plans for military occupation were fairly easily drawn up. What presented a task of much trouble was the drawing up of economic plans.

How was France to obtain any more money from this occupation? First, there would be the participation in the profits of the industrial enterprises. Then there would be a tax on every ton of coal produced—a tax as originally suggested of 10 gold marks. Assuming the production to be 90,000,000 tons, it will then be seen that nearly 1,000,000 gold marks might thus be obtained. Then a tax on all exports from the Ruhr, a heavy tax of say 40 per cent of the value, would not only give France control but would fill her coffers. Again France might demand the fabrication and the delivery of goods of which she has need, placing these goods in the category of reparations.

The plan was undoubtedly an ambitious plan. Whether it is possible in practice is another matter. Whether it will really give France what she requires may be the subject of controversy. It is possible that something might also be said on grounds of international morality, but whether the plan is good or bad it is sufficient here to record that such was the intention, such was the inconsequential conclusion of the period of negotiations which was to be followed by the period of coercion.

LORD JELLINE SEES NEED OF MORE SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

WELLINGTON. New Zealand—Lord Jellicoe, the leader of Britain's battle fleet during the great war and designer of a scheme whereby a powerful Imperial squadron would be stationed in the Pacific, is now in the peaceful post of Governor-General of New Zealand. He has been unable, however, to resist the opportunity of contributing to the controversy on capital ships, and, speaking at a meeting of the Canterbury branch of the Navy League, the former Admiral said:

"You see arguments in the press as to whether the capital ship is finished and whether submarines and air-craft are going to knock out the surface ship; but whatever happens your sea communications have got to be secured, and your sea communications, it is just as well to remember, for a great many years to come are bound to be carried on by ships that float on the sea. If you see any nation building big capital ships and cruisers, I think it will occur to you that it is difficult to combat a menace of that sort unless you have vessels of the same type to tackle it with."

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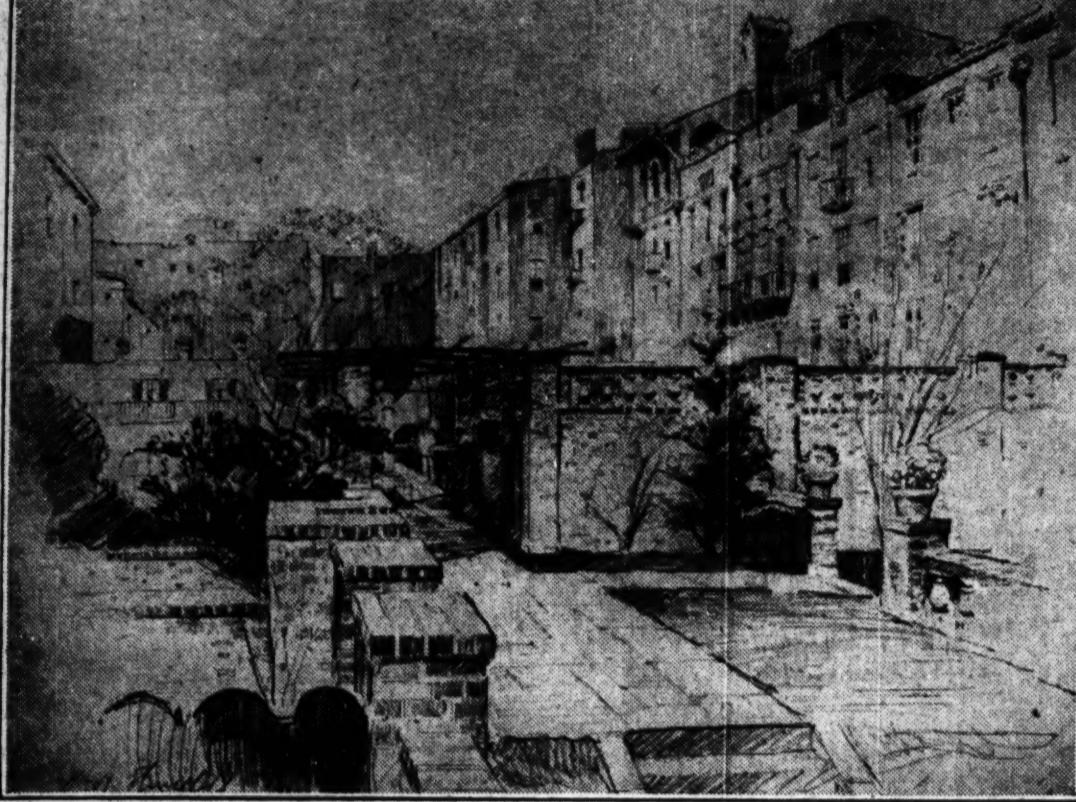
LOCAL IDIOMS OF NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Yorkers are now, as it were, victims of a centrifugal urge which is throwing them off every day like rather bewildered but delighted nebulae, whirled from the congested core of this solar city to what the astronomers are pleased to call "the maximum eccentricity of orbit," i.e., south of Washington Square, in Cheesecake, or on Avenue A, where they set up for themselves as self-contained and highly self-conscious asteroids, de-

veloping their own customs, folklore, small economies and particular type of complacency. First came Greenwich Village, now too famous to merit more than formal notice. But there are several new arrivals in the eastern extremity of the firmament, which are no less interesting though not so widely advertised.

There is, for example, Sutton Place, lying between Fifty-Seventh and Fifty-Ninth streets on the East River, a sunny little community set on the rocky bluff looking out toward Blackwell's Island just out of the shadow of the Queensborough Bridge, and snuggled like a medieval hamlet up against the donjon keeps of storage warehouses and silvery gas tanks. Sutton Place, perhaps too recently discovered as yet to have achieved any substantial body of legends or folkways, but already enchanting to the outward eye.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Turtle Bay boasts one of New York's most progressive back yards

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Riverview Terrace

The compact kernel of this long-forgotten but delightful "Faubourg" is Riverview Terrace, a block of six small houses (very reminiscent, so it is said, of Pomander Walk) standing on the high terrace directly over the river, quite cut off from the street by a ramshackle iron fence and gate, while at the other end of the little stone-flagged terrace facing the gate, rises the grim shoulder of the city steam plant, and behind that again towers the rumbling bridge, strong, shadowy and beautiful, the Genius Locii.

In this series of swallow's nests are tucked away the F. F. V.'s of the neighborhood who watch with scornful imperturbability the preliminary raids and skirmishes of the real-estate Uhlans, and declare that never, never will they be persuaded to sell to the invading barbarians from the west of Third Avenue!

It is they who insist that the view of Blackwell's Island (in a fog) rivals the Houses of Parliament seen from Westminster Bridge, and who, when fulsome visitors murmur, "Whistler, isn't it?" administer the curt rebuke, "No, Queensborough!"

The upstarts and parvenus occupy the block below, which has only recently been remodeled, and which is to be called Sutton Court. Here are a dozen or so houses forming two sides of a triangle, the base of which is the river bluff. Each house opens at the rear from its basement dining room through long French windows on to an open lawn stretching to the edge of the bluff, which is partially concealed by shrubs and vine; there

attempt to express the local temperament through the medium of ground grippers or Balik swing-clears; there are as yet no traditions, and, strange to say, until very lately the far East Siders were only distinguishable from the near East Siders by a slightly sharper reaction to taximeter readings!

Turtle Bay

The true magnet for the sociologist, however, is that other brand new domiciliary association south of Sutton Place, lying between Third and Second avenues on Forty-Eighth and Forty-Ninth streets. Here the totemic influence (as opposed to the patronymic) is responsible for the piquancy of the name, for legend has it that once upon a time a tiny creek ran across the Island of Manhattan at this point and emptied into a rocky, sunny bay swarming with those sapient reptiles, who as they went about their business murmured in their indomitable way "festina lente, festina lente!" and in memory of whose invincible qualities the place was named "Turtle Bay."

Or, if you are not satisfied with the echoes of the more robust relaxations of the city forefathers, you may turn to the historic past which surrounds you. Here, five blocks south on a slope overlooking the river, is the site of the ancient Beekman House (where Public School 35 now stands), one of the great country estates in the suburbs of colonial New York, where Mrs. Beekman served General Washington and his staff, in the hot summer days of July, 1776, with lemonade made from her own lemons, the first to be grown in a New York greenhouse, and, curiously enough, in that same historic greenhouse Nathan Hale was tried and kept in prison. Then to the north, at 421 East Sixty-First, stands Smith's Folly, a beautiful stone house origi-

nally erected in 1789 by Col. William Stephen Smith, the young man who, as John Adams' Secretary of Legation in London, won Miss Adams, the lesser Abigail, and subsequently brought her home here to live.

But think of the joys of watching tugs, schooners, and barges on the river all day long; why, already some of the neophytes are learning to know the river craft by sight and are just as apt as not to mutter as they gaze caringly at the stream (they are annoyingly proprietary about the East River). "Hello, why there's the Snow Queen" moving upstream again, she only came down the river two days ago," or, "Why, look at the old Patty B. Harkness, she simply won't tow straight, will she?" etc., etc. Just in passing, however, there is a rumor

nally erected in 1789 by Col. William Stephen Smith, the young man who, as John Adams' Secretary of Legation in London, won Miss Adams, the lesser Abigail, and subsequently brought her home here to live.

Again, if it is the picturesque which you crave, there close at hand is the fascinating market under the Queensborough Bridge, where prim ladies battle with equally determined ladies whose marketing costume consists of an olive-drab sweater, a ragged serge skirt (worn long), and an overseas cap, for the privilege of being served first.

To the sociologist Sutton Place as yet offers nothing. The quarter has no peculiar idiom, there has been no

snatched bodily from the age of innocence and transformed as though by magic into a riot of pink and green and tawny stucco, freaked with iron grilles, balconies, and finials, and pranked with fountains, statues, rills, herbaceous borders, niches, loggias, pergolas, etc.

Here is the community backyard, a maze of trees and flowering shrubs and marble garden seats, nearly a city block in length and as wide as Fifth Avenue, an expanse which effectively disposes of Mr. Wells' contention in the first chapter of the Outline, that "Space is, for the most part, empended." Space is, for the idiom of that liberal weekly which has contributed so much not only to the vernacular but the luster of the bay, the new backyard is very "highly integrated." Here are no old wooden partitions between yards, symbols of an ancient and discredited individualism; away with bourgeois barriers and the middle class superstitions that surround wash day! Let the old timbers be scrapped and converted into antique beams and rafters for "period" dining rooms, and let the desert of yellow mud, cracked stone flagging and desiccated grass, flourish like the green bay tree!

Of course this backyard communism was not effected entirely without warfare; even now from time to time echoes reach the outside world that all is not perfectly well, that, for instance, dogs and children are not natural communists, or that the "help" (the domestic group) I believe they are called are not yet perfectly oriented in the front of the house and occasionally hanker for the old discredited and despised kitchen on the bay tree!

Turtle Bay has indeed something to offer to almost everyone. Beauty for the artist, quiet for the litterateur, sun and air for the children, glimpses of editors for the students of sociology, clan-life under totemic influences for the anthropologist, and a miniature cosmos for the philosopher. It is sure to persist and it is bound to be imitated more or less successfully again and again.

Briefly then I have attempted to enumerate the charms and demerits of two of these amazing permutations and combinations in the art of dwelling that are taking place under our eyes in the course of this confusing second decade of the twentieth century.

At last the proud and rebellious one who once chafed against living at a merely numerical address, and that was never really quite satisfied by the elaborate fiction of a little nest (No. 3B, 10th floor), in something that was generously named the Norwegian, the Ghibliss or the St. Genevieve, can now say patronizingly, "You'll never be able to remember our address, it's way over in the slums you know, and you'll probably get lost trying to find it, but it really is rather fascinating when you get there," and can then name with a superb consciousness of undisputed superiority "Washington News," "Stafford Court," "Paisley Place" or "Beekman Terrace," with as much satisfaction as if they were inviting you to "Cheyne Walk" or the "Rue des Saints Peres!"

RAISIN CROP CONTRACTS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

FRESNO, California—At the close of the campaign of the California Associated Raisin Company for new contracts the officers announced that 92 per cent of the raisin growers of the State had signed. These contracts cover a period of 15 years and place the association in a stronger position than before the old contracts were canceled. At that time the company was marketing 88 per cent of the crop.

DANISH FINANCIER ASSIGNED TO AUSTRIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—Emil Glückstadt, Councilor of State, who has distinguished himself greatly during and since the war, and is the leading director of the large Copenhagen Landmandsbank, has been asked by the entente to organize the finances of Austria. Mr. Glückstadt has accepted the task, complimentary as it is difficult, and hopes to be in Vienna soon, having in the meantime been present at some important conferences in Paris.

Mr. Glückstadt attended, as Denmark's representative, the financial conference in Brussels, and he is personally very well known both in London and Paris. In both these cities he has been instrumental in establishing large and successful banks with a view to developing commerce with the Scandinavian countries. He has proved himself the eminently able son of an eminently able father, who for a generation or more was the guiding hand of the Landmandsbank, and he has earned golden opinions of important financial conferences after the one held at Brussels.

During the war Mr. Glückstadt crossed the North Sea 22 times, needless of mines and torpedoes, on purely patriotic errands; and he has also played a prominent part in the negotiations concerning Schleswig. He is understood to favor the ter Meulen scheme, subject perhaps to certain modifications, but he has the credit of being possessed of a singularly clear and quick judgment.

TESTING ORE IN TASMANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

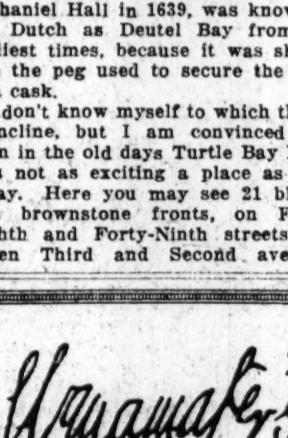
HOBART, Tasmania—Work is proceeding upon plans of an experimental mill to test the various types of ore from the zinc-bearing lodes in the west coast districts of Tasmania with the view to determining the process for treatment of these complex ores.

It is expected that in less than three months the plan will be completed and construction work started on the experimental unit. Tests are also being carried out in regard to roasting the electrolytic production of zinc from these ores, and work is progressing day and night on the test plant which was originally used on Broken Hill ores (now treated by the electrolytic process at Hobart), and which is now being used solely for the work on the Tasmanian zinciferous ores. Great importance attaches to this work as the commercial plant when installed promises to revolutionize the Tasmanian mining industry.

NORWAY BARS RUSSIAN BOOKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—In the Norwegian Parliament, Mr. Wollnick recently raised the question as to the import and export of printed matter from Russia and requested that Parliament should express its disapproval of the government's having issued an order in council relating thereto on November 6, 1920. Mr. Halvorsen, the Premier, pointed out that the prohibition was instituted in order to prevent the smuggling of Bolshevik literature into foreign countries against their desire. It did not aim, he said, at protecting the Norwegian citizens against this literature. The better the public knew the conditions in Russia, the more decidedly it would, in the government's opinion, stand aloof from those conditions. Mr. Wollnick's want-of-confidence bill was finally rejected, against the votes of the Socialists and the Labor-Democrats.



REFORMS ASKED IN ALASKAN AFFAIRS

Bureaucracy Blamed for Conditions—Administration by One Committee Placed in Alaska Is Urged Upon Congressmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Alaska is potentially rich and of great value to the United States, but its possibilities have been so disregarded and its development so retarded that it is in the way of reverting to the condition in which it was when the United States purchased it from Russia, it is asserted by men who have lived in the Territory and who have come to Washington to urge upon this Administration the importance of changing the policy in regard to it. Unless this is done, "it is inevitable that the depopulation of the country should continue to the point where the only inhabitants will be the Eskimos and Indians," J. L. McPherson, an engineer who is familiar with the conditions in Alaska yesterday told the House Territories Committee.

The committee had under consideration a bill introduced by Charles F. Curry (R.), representative from California, chairman, which provides for the appointment of a committee of five members to administer the federal affairs of Alaska, removing the federal administration from Washington to Alaska. Those who favor the bill declare it is impossible to have a successful administration 5000 miles away from the scene by persons unfamiliar with conditions. Hope had been kindled by the report that both the President and the Secretary of the Interior were planning to visit Alaska this summer, but it is unlikely that the President can go that far from Washington and the plans of the Secretary of the Interior continue indefinitely.

Practical Arguments

Congress is therefore asked to give relief. Such practical arguments are being used as that spruce trees are rotting in the forests while the United States is in great need of wood pulp. Under the forestry rules it is impossible to use these trees. Many Americans have invested largely in the pulp mills of Canada and it is asserted that they would do the same thing in Alaska if they were given an opportunity.

The development of the oil resources is also urged as of the greatest importance. At present everything is said to be so bound and restricted by the bureaus that control Alaska that no practical way out can be found.

Mr. McPherson presented to the committee customs records to prove that there had been returned to the United States \$2 in raw materials for every dollar sent to the Territory in finished products. Although government investigators report tremendous wealth in natural resources, the population today is less than it was in 1910 and it was less than it was in 1900. There are now fewer than 30,000 white persons living in Alaska. "The fundamental trouble," he said, "is that under present conditions it is virtually impossible for white settlers to get possession of the lands or resources without consulting one or a dozen of the 32 different conflicting and overlapping bureaus that have charge of the administration of the Territory. If a man wants to get a small farm or a mineral lease, he has to come to Washington about it or hire a lawyer to come for him."

"The country is over-extended," he continued. "There are more than 300 different reservations of one kind or another in Alaska. More than 99 per cent of the land area is in the hands of the government and its acquisition is only possible after many departmental obstacles have been overcome. Had similar conditions prevailed in the western states 75 years ago, the region westward of the Mississippi River today would be populated only by buffalo-hunting Indians."

"Alaska is 39 years without a delegate in Congress and the Territory had been in the possession of the United States for 45 years before the first measure of home rule was granted," said Mr. McPherson. "Forty-seven years elapsed before the Alaskan could use the native coal except on pain of prosecution, and 50 years elapsed before titles were granted under the old Russian claims, for which the nation was obligated by treaty."

Coordination Urged

"The cause of all this drifting and delay," he said, "can be directly charged to an absolute lack of constructive policy or direct responsibility by any of the government departments. Instead of one government, Alaska has a score or more of them, all of them interlocked, overlapped, cumbersome and confusing. Long distance government of Alaska will never be successful. Each of these bureaus is intent on its own particular business, jealous of its own success and prerogatives, always trying to expand its activities, and all are more or less unrelated in their operation. These bureaus should be coordinated as far as it is possible to do so, with one control placed permanently in Alaska."

"Seattle and the Pacific northwest is unmercifully opposed to any policy that will result in either exploitation or waste in the development of Alaska's natural resources," declared Mr. McPherson. "These resources were placed there for one purpose only—the support of men and women to whom Alaska will be home."

LABORERS ACCEPT CUT

BROCKTON, Massachusetts—A wage agreement for one year was signed today by the building laborers' union and the contractors with pro-

visions for an hourly wage of 72 cents. This is a ten per cent reduction from the rate in force the past year. The building trades employers, association and the skilled tradesmen are still at odds on a proposal to reduce wages generally 20 per cent.

CLASH IN SENATE OVER DYESTUFFS

Senator Moses Calls Protection Clauses in Tariff Bill "Impudent Class Legislation"—Defense by Senator Knox

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Insertion in the Emergency Tariff Bill, designed to protect American agricultural products, of provisions to perpetuate the existing embargo and the war licensing system as applied to dyestuffs, precipitated a bitter clash in the United States Senate yesterday, when George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, attacked the dye provision as "impudent class legislation," the result of which would be to establish a dye monopoly in the United States.

The New Hampshire Senator, speaking for industrial New England, declared that the chemical and dye industries have for over a year maintained in Washington an expensive and aggressive lobby to secure the passage of this legislation by Congress. The dye protection provision was inserted after Philander C. Knox (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, appealed to the Senate Finance Committee. Senator Knox, in replying to Mr. Moses, defended the proposed protection on grounds of national security, and pointed out that Germany was in a position to establish the same control over dyes and chemicals which proved such an asset to her in the world war.

Alleged Highly Paid Lobby

"If the manufacturers of dyestuffs would be content with the same treatment which has been given to other American enterprise and initiative, I would join with them in placing protection at whatever point, no matter how high, the necessities of their business would demand," Senator Moses said, "but when they come here with a renewed and impudent demand that measures arising from the exigencies of war should be continued for their benefit at a moment when we are ardently seeking peace and a return to normalcy, my convictions and my political judgment alike forbid acquiescence."

"I can see no adequate reason for thus singling out for conspicuous favoritism an industry already so profitable that it is easily able to maintain in Washington the largest, the most highly organized, the best paid and the most arrogant lobby which this capital has ever seen."

Speaking in defense of the measure, Senator Knox said: "When the great war with Germany broke out in 1914, 99 per cent of all projectiles were filled with high explosives that dismembered the shell cases and sent the fragments in all directions. France and Great Britain could not produce these high explosives, but eventually they were produced in the United States. In the last great drive it was found that over 50 per cent of the German shells captured were filled with gases that mingled in the air and wrought destruction to troops long after the explosion."

Lesson of the War

"What does the lesson teach? It shows that from a practically negligible amount of shells filled with gases in the early days of the war, the trend was in the direction of filling nearly all shells with gases."

"Who makes dyes today, can tomorrow make high explosives with the same men, same plant and the same materials. You can sink the German battleships in the depths of the sea; you can blow up the great Krupp plant and cast the big Berthas into plowshares and pruning knives, but, if you leave the dyestuffs in the hands of Germany, she will still have the world by the throat."

"I place no importance on the economic features of this amendment, but there is no greater argument for protection than that of protection for the American dyestuff industry. Woodrow Wilson had the vision to see what it meant, for twice in his messages to Congress he advocated this."

ABANDONMENT OF OLD FORTS RECOMMENDED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—More than 60 obsolete forts and military posts of no further military value have been recommended to Congress by John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, for abandonment. Many of them are intimately identified with the early history of the country. The list includes the following:

Maine—Fts. Baldwin, Gorges, Poplar, Machias, Edgecomb, Knox, St. George and Madison, and posts at Crow and Sugar Loaf Islands.

Massachusetts—Gloucester, Gun Point, Salisbury Beach, Old Fort Standish, Ft. Lee, Andrew Pickering and Sewell.

New Hampshire—Ft. McClary and reservation at Portsmouth.

Connecticut—Ft. Griswold, Ft. Hale and Light House Point.

Rhode Island—Ft. Mansfield.

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RADICAL TEACHING TO BE RESTRICTED

Enactments Approved by Governor of New York Designed to Prevent Spread of Disloyal Propaganda in Schools of State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
ALBANY, New York—The Rand School of Journalism in New York City is aimed at a legislative enactment which Gov. Nathan L. Miller signed yesterday. It provides that every school of a private character in New York State must obtain a license from the regents, with the provision that it shall not teach the doctrine of the overthrow of the government by force or in any unlawful manner, and that it shall not be conducted in a fraudulent manner. Socialism is taught at the Rand School.

Commenting upon his action in signing this bill, Governor Miller has written in part as follows:

"No one need fear the results of this measure unless he wishes to teach criminal sedition or to practice fraud, and those who desire to do that seek license, not liberty."

A second new law created yesterday requires all teachers in public schools to obtain licenses showing that the holder is loyal and obedient to the government of New York State and to the United States. Both of the above measures were passed by the Legislature last year, but were vetoed by Alfred E. Smith, then Governor.

Action Is Explained

Governor Miller explained why he approved the bill requiring a loyalty test for teachers. He pointed to the sacrifice required to establish the American form of government, and declared the new law was designed to prevent those who believe in and advocate the overthrow from teaching in the public schools. His argument resolved around the single question as to whether those who advocate the overthrow of the government should be permitted to teach in the public schools.

"It is said," comments Governor Miller, "that the further requirement now provided for public school teachers belittles the teaching profession. I felt no lowering of dignity, but rather an added sense of solemn responsibility, when, on January 1 last, I took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New York."

"The act further provides that no certificate shall be issued to a person who, while a citizen, has advocated 'a form of government other than the government of the United States or this State,' or who advocates or has advocated 'a change in the form of government of the United States or of this State by force, violence, or other unlawful means.' Many advocates of subversive doctrines, and some others, have urged that that would disqualify one who advocates any change by constitutional enactment or amendment."

Single Question Presented

"In my judgment, this measure presents a single question of policy, and that is whether those who advocate the overthrow of our government should be permitted to teach in the public schools. It may be that the necessary freedom in the search for truth requires the liberty to teach even error in the schools of higher learning, but there certainly should not be the same opportunity to teach error to immature children in the elementary public schools as possibly may be necessary in the colleges and universities."

Governor Miller refers to the convention of the Socialist Party of America, held at St. Louis on April 7, 1917, at which time, he points out, that party declared its opposition to the war declared by the United States against the German Empire. He asks if patriotism in the public schools shall be taught by those who advocate the doctrines of the Socialist Party in America.

Concluding, New York State's chief executive says:

"This measure does not interfere with any of its liberty. The teacher to whom I have referred, and his kind, may think, speak and write what he will, short of violating the criminal law, if that the teachers will to think and speak disloyalty to American institutions, they should not be permitted to do so in the public schools, where the law now very properly requires the teaching of patriotism."

GERMANS SAID TO BE SEEKING TRADE

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Germany is taking active measures to regain ascendancy in the non-ferrous metal markets of the world, and is only delaying her plans until the reparations question is settled, according to Stephen S. Tuthill of New York, secretary of the American Zinc Institute, who addressed a convention of the organization here yesterday. He

warned American producers that their trade was threatened, and asserted that at present Germany and Belgium were conducting negotiations for a re-establishment of their former trade relations in the metal market.

"The American Zinc Institute," he said, "through private channels and confirmation in Washington, has obtained proof that Germany plans to re-establish her once famous 'Karten' or European convention-syndicate control, better known as the 'Metallgesellschaft' with headquarters at Hamburg and Liege, and with offices in the principal cities of the world. The object will be to again obtain dominance over the non-ferrous metal trade, particularly zinc."

MINERS WILL NOT ACCEPT WAGE CUT

Leader Says Public Should Not Delay Purchases on Theory Reduction Will be Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—"Users of coal should not delay purchases on the theory or with the hope that any reduction of wages will be accepted by the mine workers," said John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, in a statement regarding the recent proposal of E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, for governmental regulation of Labor unions, is but another attempt to keep in continual subjection and enslavement the wage earners." Matthew Woll, president of the International Photo-Engravers Union, declared in an official statement sent to the members of his organization and just made public.

Mr. Woll, who is a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, and a member of the federation executive council in session here, warned the workers that "Judge Gary has in mind nothing more nor less than the extension of existing anti-trust and anti-combination laws and a relentless enforcement of such laws to prevent the effective functioning of the trade unions, without disturbing capital."

Judge Gary disclaims he is a believer in Socialism." Mr. Woll said, "yet no one is giving greater momentum to this movement than he and his kind. He outlined a plan to his stockholders by which both Capital and Labor would be supervised by an impartial government commission, and challenged Labor to accept the proposal.

"Without careful analysis, one might be led to believe that Judge Gary's purpose was relinquishing or subordinating his control and that of the board of directors over the steel industry. Banish the thought! Judge Gary is merely using popular and progressive terminology to mask the sinister thought and purpose of strengthening his hold upon the steel industry and weaken, if not destroy, the ever-increasing force and power of organized workmen in their struggle to bring the light of publicity and the torch of justice into the affairs of Judge Gary and his kind."

Declaring that the "steel trust" will be unionized, Mr. Woll said: "No one appreciates more keenly than Judge Gary that the workers in the steel mills cannot be continuously oppressed and depressed without the spark of protest and of revolt setting afire ultimately the entire steel industry fabric."

Judge Gary's plan to regulate organized labor and to enslave the individual workers has foiled no one—not even himself. His proposal is merely an acknowledgement of the danger he foresees of one man saying for himself, 'I am the industry,' as Louis XIV said in his time, 'I am the State.'

"The workers will decide for themselves whether trade unionism is inimical to their interests," concluded the statement "In so far as the public is concerned, practically everybody qualified to interpret public judgment has placed the stamp of approval upon trade unionism."

NEGLECT OF FOREST LANDS IS CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—From several sources renewed buying of coal by the public is now being urged. Early buying was recommended by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at its recent convention, the reason given being that production was low, due to the lack of demand and stabilization of production.

Francis A. Lewis, United States Fuel Administrator for Philadelphia during the war, and other men of affairs, have repeated the same advice within the last 10 days. Mr. Lewis said that he could see no prospect of any further reduction in coal prices as regards next winter's supply, and that if those who could do so failed to lay in their stocks now, the result would be that everybody would want coal at once and the quantity needed would be beyond the capacity of the mines to produce, the railroads to haul and the dealers to deliver, with a consequent rise in price.

The Anthracite Bureau of Information reports that retail buying of anthracite is proceeding well in the middle west and in regions supplied from the Great Lakes, that domestic anthracite is available in ample supply for these regions, and that production is being maintained at a fair level.

The New England Coal Dealers Association has sent out word that if the season's supply of anthracite is not bought during the summer months a shortage and much higher prices will prevail before winter.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

PRIMARY COTTON GOODS MARKET

Wage Agreements, Lower Discount Rates and Easing of Credits Stimulate Business — Open-Price Associations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—There was a better atmosphere in primary cotton goods markets during the past week and the trading continued to improve, although at no time becoming extraordinarily active. There was noticeably less hesitation and uncertainty. The reports of the cut in the cotton acreage, followed by the gain in the price of cotton futures, had a stimulating effect on cotton goods trading, while the lowering of discount rates indicated the easing in credit conditions, which also served as a decidedly bullish influence. The announcement a week ago that Fall River cotton mills would make no change in their wage scales was followed this past week by a similar announcement from New Bedford cotton manufacturers, and these two announcements virtually eliminate, for the present at least, all likelihood of material changes in the labor costs entering into cotton manufacture. The effect on the market has been to steady values and to inspire confidence in present day price levels. In fact most buyers have frankly given up expectation of lower quotations and even the most bearishly inclined are looking with more favor on present offerings of goods than was the case two weeks ago.

Print cloth yarn goods has stiffened slightly, with trading on standard 33½-inch \$4 by 60s at 6¾ to 6½ cents a yard, the former being for small spot lots and the latter for future deliveries extending as far ahead as July. Eastern mills are asking a full 7 cents for this construction and are getting some business, although not in the volume that is going to the southern mills, that are quoting so much lower prices. Some of the eastern mills have found it profitable to turn their attention to leno work and for certain material such as scrim, and have found themselves able to get orders for odd constructions that southern mills do not care to take on at close prices.

Fine Fabrics Report

Makers of fine fabrics report a fairly good inquiry during the week, but a more or less erratic price attitude. Buyers, they say, are unwilling to pay cost prices for lawns, and certain styles of voiles, while on other constructions, such as poplins, madras, reps and oxfords, the mills are having their quotations accepted in many cases without a murmur as to price. Cotton yarns are decidedly more active than they were two weeks ago, although the volume of dealing is still very limited. There is a general tendency now among yarn consumers to buy whenever they can secure a low price, but during the past week they have found spinners very firm, and many have hastened to place orders for at least part of their requirements, fearing an advance in the market in the near future.

The better market conditions are reflected in the reopening of a number of mills that have been closed partially or completely for months, and those who have continued to run on short-time schedules are now gradually lengthening these schedules. In many mills where much equipment remained idle although a part of the mill was operated on a six-days-a-week basis, this idle equipment is now being restarted, while in one or two plants night work has been undertaken as a means to get out production quickly.

The inquiry in New York City into the activities of so-called "open-price associations" has brought out that a great many New England cloth mills are members of such an association. The inference carried by the news stories in this regard was that such associations formed a cloak to hide price agreement among manufacturers in the same line.

Open Price Objects

While this may be true in some lines, in the cotton goods business the "open price association" apparently has no such ulterior motive, but is merely an information bureau for cotton manufacturers, whereby they can be kept informed of the various dealing going on in their type of goods and the prices which other mills have received. There is no attempt to exchange information in advance of the bid or the sale, and competition is left free and open to all. The members of the association do not have to report each and every sale if they do not choose to do so, and in practice they very frequently do choose to withhold the information. The reason for and scope of the open price association, as explained by one member of the cotton goods body, is to put the mill treasurer or agent in possession of the same information that the buyer has at the time of negotiations for business. The buyer, he said, gets prices from a number of mills. He picks out his favorite mill and tries to get

the agent of that mill to meet the lowest price he has heard of. Were it not for the open price association, the mill man would be in the dark as to what other mills were quoting and could not tell whether the buyer was telling the truth or not.

The cotton goods open price association contemplates each mill reporting to the central bureau, not only the sales made by that mill and the price at which they were made but also each mill is asked to report the quotations given to any prospective buyer on certain styles of goods. This information is given out after and not before the quotation or the sale is made, so that the association only serves to tell the mill man, what other mills have done—not what they intend to do. In legal circles here this is regarded as not only perfectly lawful but perfectly fair and ethical so long as no attempt is made by the mills to get together before making quotations and agreeing upon what quotations should be made.

INDUSTRIALS LOWER IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—The stock market closed generally lower yesterday, although rails added to last week's advances. Industrials were subjected to renewed pressure. Mexican Petroleum made the greatest loss of the day, while Chandler, with a loss of 4 points, Pierce-Arrow, which dropped 4½ points, American International Corporation and United States Rubber also were conspicuous. The market steadied perceptibly toward the close. Call money was firm at 6½ per cent. Sales aggregated 985,409 shares.

The close was regular: Steel 55, off ¼; Studebaker 34½, off 2½; Mexican Petroleum 149, off 4½; Union Pacific 122, up 1½; Rock Island 33¾, up 1¼.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Federal Sugar Refining Company has issued a statement declaring there need be no fear of a sugar shortage in the United States in 1921. That company has reduced its price for refined 10 points, to 63 cents.

Advices received in London from Melbourne say the Australian Government has removed restriction on exports, but that imports from Germany would be limited.

The Lee Rubber & Tire Company has reduced its prices for cord and fabric tires 20 per cent, meeting the reduction made by the Goodrich Company. Several days ago the Lee company's puncture-proof tire was cut 15 per cent.

The Bank of Italy ascribes the rise in the lira to the fact that the country's unfavorable trade balance in 1920 was only 8,000,000,000 lire, as compared with 10,560,000,000 in 1919.

The Quebec and Montreal boards of trade are discussing the advisability of establishing direct exchange between Canada and London to avoid the heavy import of a double transfer under the New York rate of exchange.

WINTER WHEAT CROP FORECAST

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A winter wheat crop of 629,287,000 bushels has been forecast by the Department of Agriculture, basing its estimate on the condition of the crop May 1, which averaged 88.8 per cent of normal, and the revised area to be harvested, which is about 38,721,000 acres.

The area to be harvested is about 1,884,000 acres, or 4.6 per cent less than the acreage planted last autumn and 948,000 acres, or 2.6 per cent more than the acreage harvested last year.

The May 1 condition is indicative of a yield of approximately 16.3 bushels per acre, assuming average variations to prevail throughout the remainder of the season. This would indicate a total production of 8.9 per cent more than in 1920, 13.7 per cent less than in 1919, and 11.4 per cent more than in 1918.

The rye crop this year is forecast at 72,007,000 bushels, based on the condition of the crop May 1, which was 92.5 per cent of normal. The crop last year was 69,318,000 bushels and the May 1 10-year average condition is 89.9 per cent of normal.

Rye production this year is forecast at 107,784,000 tons, compared with 108,233,000 tons last year.

Spring planting was 63.5 per cent completed on May 1, compared with 50.2 per cent a year ago and 57.5 per cent the 10-year average.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat prices closed considerably lower yesterday, despite fresh strength displayed shortly after a weak opening. May closed at 1.33½, compared with 1.41 on the previous day's trading, while July dropped a fraction to 1.31½. Changes in corn prices were slight, May closing at 59½, July at 62½ and September at 64½. Hogs were active, with prices 10 to 20 points higher. Provisions also were stronger. May 13½, July 14½, July barley 62½, May pork 17.00, July pork 17.35, May lard 9.62, July lard 9.57, September lard 10.20, May ribs 9.65, July ribs 9.95, September ribs 10.25.

OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY
200 St. 41st Ave., N. Y. C., May 4, 1921.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of Otis Elevator Company, held May 2, 1921, notice dated April 27, 1921, there was declared a stock dividend of one-half share of common stock per share of capital stock outstanding, payable July 1, 1921, to holders of common stock of record on the date of record, June 15, 1921, provided that it is paid within 60 days after final adjudication in such proceedings as may be taken in equity.

Stock is to be paid until the date of final adjudication in such proceedings as may be taken in equity, and will be paid until the date of final adjudication in such proceedings as may be taken in equity.

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SIGNS OF BREAK IN ECONOMIC CIRCLE

According to Survey in Great Britain Increased Productivity Reduces Buying Power and Results in Unsold Surplus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The disturbed condition of the world today, and especially the great industrial disputes of Great Britain, are obviously due to some weakness, some inefficiency in the distributive department of social activity, not in the mere mechanism of transport, but in that part of Britain's social arrangements which determines the proportions in which the product of industry shall be divided among the various factors of production. It is not in productive power that Great Britain is deficient. If this latter statement be disputed evidence is forthcoming in its support.

In The Times engineering supplement of January, 1921, a report was published of a comparative inquiry into the present and pre-war wealth of Great Britain as embodied in the means of production. The result of the inquiry is given in the following words: "After making allowance for all deterioration that has occurred, none of the firms report that it has less plant than it had before the war, while four-fifths of them state that they have more, in some cases up to four times as much." Mr. Edgar Crummond, the managing director of the British Shareholders Trust, in a recent speech confirmed the conclusion arrived at by The Times inquiry. "Our industries," he said, "had enormously developed on the lines of standardization and mass production, and the productive capacity of Great Britain was now at least 50 per cent above pre-war standard."

Mr. Beatty's opinion respecting the general commercial outlook is also of importance, and in speaking for the directors he says: "While the period of rigid economy and retrenchment has not yet passed, your directors do not look forward to an indefinite continuation of the present commercial depression. Certain basic elements in cost have yet to be reduced, but the stimulus of restored confidence and commercial activity is not, I think, in the distant future."

Wholesaler Says Business Weathering Storm Very Well and Better Conditions Returning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAUNTON, England—The following survey of the wholesale woolen trade is written by a merchant directly engaged in this industry and gives a first-hand review of the situation:

During the last few weeks, whole sale woolen merchants have experienced a brightening up in demand for goods from the tailors, and this has eased stocks to a certain extent, and given a more hopeful feeling.

This is decidedly cheering, but it would be futile to ignore the difficulties which still beset the trade. The very large stocks which are being held, bought at abnormally high prices, are the great bugbear, and although these stocks are being slowly liquidated, it is generally at losses ranging from 30 to 50 per cent.

Then again, there is the question of the balance of the spring commitments, which is still unsettled between the manufacturers and the merchants. The manufacturers have again been approached in the hope of their making some considerable concessions in the price, but the majority of them decline to make any allowance, although, here and there, individual manufacturers can be found who are inclined to do so. It has been pointed out to the manufacturers that the deliveries of the remainder of the spring commitments cannot be taken by the end of June, as previously suggested, and requesting them to extend the time to December.

While the disposal of all this dear stuff is being considered, prices continue to sag. As an instance, aボタン serge that cost in Bradford 29s. 12 months ago, can now be bought at 11s. the price in 1914 for the same serge being 4s. 7d.

It is very satisfactory to note that the trade is weathering the storm very well, and although it seems a slow and rather painful process, prices are gradually being forced down to a basis from which a more regular trade can be done, and which will enable the general public to get suits at a more reasonable price.

BANK OF GERMANY STATEMENT

BERLIN, Germany—The weekly statement of the Bank of Germany (figures in marks, last 000 omitted) compares as follows:

April 30	April 23
Total coin and bullion 100,452	1,189,467
Gold 1,062,259	1,189,467
Treasury notes 24,749,458	27,620,422
Notes, other banks 1,293	2,471
Bills discounted 60,893,729	54,020,794
Advances 9,238	31,861
Investments 225,577	226,156
In circulation 75,739,755	68,379,152
Deposits 20,855,889	15,944,850
Other liabilities 3,222,264	3,371,077

"These, again, are dependent upon the mechanical and chemical discoveries and inventions, the commercial and financial methods employed, and even the moral qualities of the people themselves, all of which form a portion of the great national legacy handed down from the past. This great asset forms the basis of our national wealth, and is the chief means of enabling our industries to turn out goods at the present rate, but it is entirely monopolized by those who control financial credit. It is quite certain that the need for Labor must become less and less with the growth of inventions and the increase in industrial efficiency.

"Indeed, the real problem we have to solve is not so much that of finding employment for our people as of supplying them with life's necessities and comforts out of the abundance of the goods created. Even today the labor of less than 10 per cent of the population is over twice annual interest charges on bonded debt.

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tion will readily suffice to maintain the entire inhabitants of this country in a high state of comfort. . . . If the aim is to render production and distribution regular, continuous, and automatic, anything which lessens the power of the public to buy goods will defeat the object by reducing the speed and efficiency of the whole system."

The solution favored by Mr. Kitson is on the basis of that propounded by Maj. C. H. Douglas and Mr. Orage, as described in The Christian Science Monitor of March 18. Prices are to be fixed at less than cost. The ratio between selling price and cost price is to be equal to the ratio between the rate of consumption and the rate of production for the whole of national industry, and the balance is to be apportioned by drafts on the national credit. Thus the credit due to society and to all the manifold advantages of communal intercourse and cooperation would be appropriated by the community and used for the common good.

Incidentally, it is interesting to note that this nationalization of credit would, in the opinion of its advocates, do away with the necessity for nationalizing anything else. Private enterprise and initiative would thus be allowed full play, at the same time that national interests were being conserved.

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Mr. Beatty's opinion respecting the general commercial outlook is also of importance, and in speaking for the directors he says: "While the period of rigid economy and retrenchment has not yet passed, your directors do not look forward to an indefinite continuation of the present commercial depression. Certain basic elements in cost have yet to be reduced, but the stimulus of restored confidence and commercial activity is not, I think, in the distant future."

Wholesaler Says Business Weathering Storm Very Well and Better Conditions Returning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ontario—Confidence in the Canadian situation was the dominant note at the recent annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railroad shareholders. This is important for not only is the Canadian Pacific Railroads Canada's greatest private corporation, but its ramifications are so extensive that possibly no other such body is as well informed on actual conditions in all portions of the Dominion.

For this reason the following passage from the address of President Beatty is of unusual interest: "I have the most implicit faith in the ability of the company to satisfy all the public demands which may be made upon it, and to meet with credit to itself, and advantage to your interests, the steadily advancing commercial and transportation requirements of Canada."

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SCOTLAND LEADS 1921 STANDING

Captures the International Association Football Championship Without a Single Defeat During the Season

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDING

	Goals	W.	L.	D.	For	Ast.	Pts.
Scotland	3	0	1	2	3	0	6
Wales	1	1	1	2	1	0	3
England	1	1	1	2	2	0	3
Ireland	0	2	0	1	6	0	0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Scotland's Association football representatives met with success in every game in the 1920-21 international championship series, and therefore, stood at the head of the final standing with a record of 3 wins out of 3 games played. This was an excellent performance when the strength of the elevens put into the field against the Killies is considered. The championship this year maintained its interest until the very end, when, all on the same day, Scotland opposed England at Glasgow and Wales entertained Ireland at Swansea.

The first international encounter of the season took place at Sunderland in October, when England opposed the national team of Ireland and defeated it after a somewhat colorless game, by 2 goals to 0. Then Scotland met Wales, to win by the odd goal in 3, and followed this up by defeating Ireland by 3 to 0. Next England drew with Wales in a goalless game, and then came the Saturday referred to when Scotland disposed of England by the comparatively comfortable margin of 3 goals to 0, and Wales just got the better of Ireland and won by 2 goals to 1.

After the break caused by the war the international series was resumed in the season of 1919-20, when Wales carried off the title. This year, as mentioned, Scotland proved victorious, and thus won the honors outright for the tenth time. On six other occasions the Scotsmen have been bracketed with others in the first position; indeed, once, in the season of 1902-3, they shared the place with both England and Ireland.

This year Scotland was able to claim a really good team. Owing to the fact that so many Scotsman play in the English League the Scotch selection committee has to go far afield to secure its talent, and, owing to the extent of the area to be scanned, Scots playing in the Scottish League appear sometimes to be overlooked, and men chosen who have made a mark for themselves with English clubs. The first Scottish eleven for the season included only one man from an English league club, the second contained three and the third and last six. This would appear to indicate that, relying upon players on their own side of the border, the Scottish team builders were short of material.

Of course, every Scotsman has a right to play for his country, and it is chiefly because Scotsmen are so adept at Association football that they are found in such numbers in the English League. It has been only natural that, as the Glasgow Rangers are a team of great power in Scotland, they should be well represented on the national side. Andrew Cunningham, the captain of the Scottish team, played in all three international fixtures, while Alexander Archibald and A. L. Morton played twice and once respectively. The latter, who has not long been with the Rangers, is an outside left of marked ability and, although a brilliant individualist, combines well with his inside partner and centers accurately.

Scotland has relied for her center-forward upon Andrew Wilson of Dunfermline Athletic, a team in the Central League, a Scottish body which has under its jurisdiction many excellent players. James McMullan of Partick Thistle has played in all three international fixtures, as has John Marshall of Middlesbrough, an English club. William McStey, Celtic, at fullback has played twice, his partner being Marshall. McMullan plays left-half; Joseph Cassidy, Celtic, and Alexander Troup, Dundee, formed Scotland's left-wing for the first two international matches, but were dropped in the third. The team chosen for the final game was considered by most critics as being a marked improvement on the other two.

With England, the case was much the same as regards not adhering to the same players throughout the season. Only three were chosen for all three fixtures, these being S. H. Chedney of Everton and Robert Kelly of Burnley, who played at outside-right and inside-right respectively, and Arthur Grimsdell of Tottenham Hotspur, who did not play against Wales, while John Silcock, Manchester United, George Wilson, Sheffield Wednesday, and Harry Chambers, Liverpool, were each capped twice. The last named was introduced into the team as inside-left against Wales, but subsequently moved to center-forward against Scotland, vice C. M. Buchan of Sunderland. The latter, although he showed all signs of being a capable pivot to England's attack, did not give every satisfaction, while W. H. Walker of Aston Villa, who played only against Ireland, has been unable to reproduce his form of a year ago. England has tried three goal keepers, J. W. Mew of Manchester United, E. H. Colman of Dulwich Hamlet, and H. Gough of Sheffield United. All three

are excellent custodians, but it is doubtful whether they are nearly as good as Samuel Hardy of Aston Villa, who "kept" for England for many years.

Like Scotland, Wales and Ireland have to wander far afield into English club circles to discover the best men eligible for a national team. In the main Wales adhered to the team she originally selected for the first match in 1920-21, and credit must be given to it for having performed very well. Edward Peers of Wolverhampton Wanderers has been between the uprights in every match, and has as often had in front of him Moses Russell of Plymouth Argyle and Harry Millership of Rotherham County, a pair of excellent backs. Frederick Keenor of Cardiff City has appeared regularly at right-half, as T. J. Mathias at left-half. The center-half position has been allotted to W. Matthews, Liverpool, and J. T. Jones, Crystal Palace, the latter having played on two occasions.

The Welsh forward line has had many changes, the only two men to appear in all three fixtures being Edward Vizard, Bolton Wanderers, and Stanley Davies, Everton. The former operates on the extreme left, while the latter has played inside-left twice and center-forward once.

Ireland brings up the rear in the final standing of the international championship. She, too, is forced to rely upon men who practice their football away from home, and in the last match against Wales only four Irishmen from Irish clubs were included in the national side. Ireland, just at the moment, is a trifle too unsettled to permit of Association football being assiduously practiced and keen competitions on the league basis established. Ireland's representatives were not able to win a single game; but they did not go under without a struggle.

Elisia Scott of Liverpool appeared three times in goal, and David Rollo Blackburn Rovers, three times at left-back. He had a different partner for every match, as did William Lacey of Liverpool, who represented Ireland as right-half against England, Scotland and Wales. James Ferris, the Chelsea inside-right, was chosen twice, as was Louis Bookman of London Town, at outside-left. The Irish attack was the weaker department of the team, as the defense was tolerably steady. When Ireland is able to give a little more time to Soccer there will doubtless be brought to light some home products worthy of a place in the national eleven. Ireland's record in the international series is not so pleasing even as it was last year, but doubtless her time will come and she will repeat her one and only success of 1913-14, when she carried off the international championship.

DETROIT DEFEATS ST. LOUIS BY 7 TO 5

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Won	Lost	P.C.	
Cleveland	15	6	.714
Washington	11	9	.550
Baltimore	12	8	.545
Boston	7	7	.529
New York	9	8	.525
St. Louis	8	12	.400
Philadelphia	7	11	.385
Chicago	5	12	.294

RESULTS MONDAY

Detroit 7, St. Louis 5
GAMES TODAY
Boston at Chicago
New York at Detroit
Washington at Cleveland
Philadelphia at St. Louis

DETROIT WINS, 7 TO 5

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The game between St. Louis and Detroit was called at the end of the seventh inning with Detroit in the lead 7 to 5. Detroit started scoring early, hitting the ball hard in the first inning for four runs. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 — R H E
Detroit..... 4 0 2 1 0 0 0 — 7 12 5
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 2 0 1 2 — 9 9 3

Batteries—Oldham and Almquist; Culon, Boland and Billings; Umpires—Hindorff and Evans.

DOUBLE-HEADER IN NATIONAL LEAGUE

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Won	Lost	P.C.	
Pittsburgh	16	4	.800
Brooklyn	14	6	.636
New York	12	8	.545
Chicago	9	9	.500
Cincinnati	9	13	.409
Baltimore	8	12	.400
Philadelphia	6	13	.316
St. Louis	4	12	.250

RESULTS MONDAY

Brooklyn 5, Philadelphia 2 (first game); Philadelphia 3, Brooklyn 2 (second game)

GAMES TODAY

Pittsburgh at Boston

St. Louis at New York

Cincinnati at Brooklyn

Chicago at Philadelphia

DOUBLES-HEADER IS DIVIDED

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—After losing the first game of a double-header to Brooklyn 5 to 2, Philadelphia came back and took the second game by driving in one run in the tenth inning for a 3-to-2 victory. C. A. Causey went the entire 10 innings of the second game for Philadelphia, holding the Brooklyn champions to eight hits. B. A. Grimes pitched Brooklyn to victory in the first game. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R H E

Brooklyn..... 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 — 5 11 7

Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 — 2 3

Batteries—Grimes and Miller; G. Smith, Betts, Weimer and Brusky; Umpires—Hart and McCormick.

Second Game

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R H E

Philadelphia..... 1 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 — 7 12 5

Brooklyn..... 0 0 2 0 0 4 0 0 0 6 — 2 5 0

Batteries—Causey and Peters; Cadore, Miller, Pfeifer and Krueger. Umpires—Hart and McCormick.

First Game

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R H E

Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 — 5 11 7

Brooklyn..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 5 0

Batteries—Causey and Peters; Cadore, Miller, Pfeifer and Krueger. Umpires—Hart and McCormick.

JOSE ANDIA IS TITLE WINNER

Captures Sixth Annual Spanish National Cross-Country Race
—156 Were Participants

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANTANDER, Spain.—There has just taken place here on the northern coast of Spain an athletic event which ranks as the most important and remarkable that has ever been held in this country, and one which is of some significance in the matter of the development of sports in Spain. In brief, the national cross-country race, the sixth of an annual series, has taken place over a course measuring 11.2 kilometers, and in this contest there took part no fewer than 156 runners from all parts of Spain. The winner was Jose Andia of the Guipuzcoan Federation, a district which includes Santander, San Sebastian and these parts in the north and near to the corner of the Bay of Biscay. Andia, who showed quite remarkable powers not only in athletic strategy during the race but in making a great sprint near the finish, covered the course in 41m. 41s.

The course chosen was a testing one. The starting and finishing marks were in the grounds of the local athletic club, the Campos de Sport del Sardinerio. From there the course lay out in the direction of the Cape Mayor lighthouse and back to the sports ground, after which the competitors were taken along Gondar Hill to Miranda Point and then back again along the Calle del Duque de Santo Mauro to the athletic enclosure. The second part of the course was the more difficult of the two. There were prizes for team and individual successes numbering more than fifty. The chief prize was the challenge cup presented by the King and Queen of Spain. The second prize was a cup given by the president of the Guipuzcoan Federation, and the third, a trophy given by the president of the Galician Federation.

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The bulk of the runners were supplied by the regional federations of Catalonia, Guipuzcoa, Aragon, Levante, Galicia, Vizcaya, and Castile. Madrid sent 20 competitors, among whom was Julio Dominguez, the reigning champion of Spain; Catalonia sent 12, including Canet, Calvert and Pons, their three best runners; Guipuzcoa supplied 21, including Muguerza, Pena and Andia; Vizcaya contributed more than a score with Acebal, Lequerica and San Miguel in the team; Alicante was represented by 11, with Moran as the chief among them; Galicia supplied 12 runners to the assembly, Aragon 15, while Demiguel and Santander, with the scene at home, put forward a great display at 80.

The race began at 11:20 a.m., conditions being perfect. On the first stretch the entire squad of the competitors kept together, no effort being made by any to draw away; but just at the first turning point the Vizcayan champion, Fidel Acebal, began to draw out, followed closely by the three local men, Pena, Muguerza and Andia, and the Madrilenian, Dominguez. Acebal now evidently set about making the running and doing it as fast as he could, in the impression that he could stay the course at such a speed as well as any. He was moving nicely, and as the runners came into the sports ground again, with the easy half finished, he was leading and running well within himself, with Andia and Pena in close attendance upon him. Soon after starting the second part of the course, it was perceived that Andia was closing up, but for some time he made no great headway, and it was thought that Acebal would hold him. It was a fine struggle between the two. Muguerza and Dominguez were not far away, fighting a battle of their own since it appeared that one of the others had the victory assured. The issue was in doubt until the Calle del Duque de Santo Mauro was reached, and then Andia suddenly shot out with a great sprint and went clean ahead. Acebal tried to respond but could not, and the local man thus became a comparatively easy and immensely popular winner by about three hundred meters, having covered the course in 41m. 41s. Acebal was second in 42m. 45s.; Muguerza third in 43m.; Dominguez (Madrid) fourth in 43m. 22s.; Jose Canet of the Catalonian Federation (Barcelona) fifth in 43m. 28s.; and his club mate, Vicente Tonijuan, next in 45m. 25s. Another Catalonian, in Pedro Boch was seventh, and there followed him in this order, Eusebio Sarasola (Guipuzcoa), San Miguel (Vizcaya), Sergio (Guipuzcoa), Teodoro Pons (Catalonia), and Miguel Sanchez (Montañesa). Only 22 of the 156 runners failed to complete the race.

Michigan took an early lead by scoring one run in the first inning and three in the second. Chicago came back and on a pass and three hits scored two runs in the third. Chicago took a two-run lead in the sixth when Marshall Dledon was hit for two triples and a single which combined with two errors, gave Chicago four runs. In the last half of the sixth Michigan tied the count at six all and no further scoring was done until the last of the ninth. Clever fielding by the Chicago infield kept the Wolverine score low while Michigan had a bad day in the field and contributed five costly errors. Each side used three pitchers, all of which were batted rather consistently. Michigan making 12 hits while Chicago made eight. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R H E

Michigan..... 1 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 — 7 12 5

Chicago..... 0 0 2 0 0 4 0 0 0 6 — 2 5 0

Batteries—Dledon, J. Schultz, Livermore and Vick; H. Schulz, Cheek, C. Dixon and Yardley. Umpire—Greene. Time—2hr.

In the evening there was a general assembly and prize distribution, in which the Santander municipal and other authorities took part, while at the business meeting that was held it was decided to ask each of the federations to subscribe 100 pesetas to enable Spain to be represented at the international gathering at Geneva, and also that the best efforts should be made to insure the next Olympic Games being held in Spain. The advantages of Barcelona and its splendid

stadium to be pressed upon the international authorities. The next Spanish national cross-country race, it was determined, should be held in Alicante next March and the Spanish championships in Galicia next October.

WILLIAM SMITH IS WINNER AGAIN

Takes London Professional Billiards Tournament, Defeating H. W. Stevenson by Default

LONDON PROFESSIONAL BILLIARDS STANDING

W.	L.	D.	Pts.

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FIGHT TO CONTINUE FOR DISARMAMENT

Senator Borah's Notice Taken as Significant, Coming so Soon After President Harding Put Issue Up to Supreme Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Notice was served yesterday that the disarmament leaders in Congress would not cease their efforts to compel a reduction of the naval program of the United States. The notice was considered significant because it came so soon after President Harding had put up the question of disarmament to the Supreme Council in the recent note accepting the allied invitation for American representation on the various conferences and commissions dealing with the peace question.

William E. Borah, (R.), Senator from Idaho, the leader of the disarmament forces, issued the following statement:

"The friends of disarmament throughout the country can rest assured that the friends of disarmament in Congress are going to urge the proposition consistently and persistently. No reason has been assigned and no new situation has arisen which would seem to justify our halting the movement. On the other hand, there are daily new reasons occurring and constantly presenting themselves as to why we should go ahead in every proper way. This is a matter peculiarly for Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury has advised us that we cannot continue to expend money as we are expending it, that to do so means disaster. He has further advised us, as everybody who has studied the situation knows, that there is no way to reduce our tax burdens except through a cut in the army and navy appropriations."

Matter for Congress

"This makes the proposition a simple one and particularly a matter for Congress to determine. It is the business of Congress to make appropriations, and, if taxes are reduced, they must be reduced through the action of Congress. Any suggestion, or any plan, which looks to the curtailment of appropriations is legitimately within the jurisdiction of Congress and within the jurisdiction of no other department of the government. The fact that the plan, or suggestion, may incidentally touch our relationship with other nations should not be taken as prohibitive of Congress' action. We have no intention whatever of interfering with the executive authority. We simply propose to urge the only plan by which it is possible for Congress to reduce those fearful burdens which are now ruining the people of this country."

"It is nothing less than a crime against humanity that the three great nations associated in the late war should now be taxing their people to death and driving on toward bankruptcy at a double rate of speed in order to build up fighting forces never before heard of in the world. Certainly some one ought to be willing to call a halt, and if Congress, the taxing power, the war-making power, and the responsible power to the people, is unwilling to do anything it would look as if the whole scheme has broken down."

Need for Action

"There seem to be those who think there is no haste about this matter. Well, I have an idea that the taxpayers think that relief cannot come too soon. And unless we halt this competitive race before we get so far along that suspicion and hate and jealousy have taken control of the situation, we will not halt it at all. To say that Congress is not primarily concerned and primarily responsible for this condition of affairs being continued is to side-step the issue, and Congress cannot escape its responsibility by any such diabolical or transparent excuse."

Furthermore there is no way to prevent this competitive armament race except through the power of public opinion—through and by means of the activities of the people who pay the taxes. It is certain that those who are interested in armament contracts, battleship contracts and the bureaus and bureaucracy of the country will never quit until their haul is paralyzed by the power of public opinion. To them the condition of the United States Treasury means nothing so long as they can continue to get their lion's portion. We do not propose to cease our efforts. Those who are interested in this cause throughout the country can, I think, rest assured of that."

Disarmament Indorsed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Dr. Charles A. Eaton, who during the war represented the United States Shipping Board as leader of a campaign to keep Labor in line with the war, is now a strong advocate of the open shop. He told the Manufacturers Association of New Jersey that 75 per cent of the workers were convinced that the open shop was best for all classes.

The day was coming when the open shop would be observed throughout the country as the right way for men to work; there was no place in the country properly for the closed shop.

"There is no justice in any group of men saying that a man shall not work because he does not belong to a union," said Dr. Eaton. "We have got to have the open shop truly an open shop. And it behoves the employer to take the lead and direct his own men and show them the way. The closed shop is the very essence of tyranny; it is the tyranny of the Capitalist class that was abolished long ago; it is the tyranny of George III. It imposes one law for one man and another law for another."

"It is little short of anarchy when we see laws passed year after year in our national legislatures that exempt certain classes, that except the labor unions and the farmer from laws that are enforced upon you and me."

INDUSTRIAL COURT LAW IS UPHELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—Technical questions raised as to the validity of the Kansas Industrial Court Law are being disposed of rapidly by the Supreme Court of the state. Last Saturday the court upheld the title to the law as of sufficient breadth to cover all of the items contained in the statute. Some months ago the State Su-

preme Court upheld the right of the Legislature to authorize the Industrial Court to compel the attendance of witnesses in investigations the court was conducting. This case is now in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Last week the Kansas Supreme Court heard the first of the contempt cases against Alexander Howat, involving the right of the Industrial Court to enforce the requirement that before a strike is called in any essential industry the matters in dispute must be submitted to that court. The decision in this case is expected early in July. There is another contempt case pending against Mr. Howat, involving the same rights. It will be heard on June 7. Then there is a criminal case pending in Cherokee County against the same defendant to punish him for calling a strike. This is under the felony clauses of the Industrial Court Law. This case is set for hearing in the present month.

NEED OF STATE DRY LAW IS URGED

Rhode Island Anti-Saloon League Leader Says It Is Preposterous to Expect Federal Government to Do What State Should

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Rhode Island News Office

"There is no authority for peace officers to arrest criminals who violate the Constitution of the United States or the State of Rhode Island, though the police are actually witnesses of the violation," said Ernest V. Claypool, superintendent of the Rhode Island Anti-Saloon League, in an address on the need for state enforcement legislation. "At the present time," he continued, "the courts and police of Rhode Island have absolutely no control over the liquor business."

"Ten men appointed from Rhode Island by the federal government are currently inadequate to the task of enforcing prohibition in this State. The available funds of the federal government are not such as to justify a large increase of the forces. It is preposterous to expect the federal government to do that which the state government should do."

"The prohibition enforcement officers in Rhode Island at the present time were appointed by the previous Administration on the recommendation of that part of the Democratic party of Rhode Island which had previously supported the wet element in politics. The only hope that we have for better federal enforcement in Rhode Island is from the appointment of the Republican Administration of men who have had at no time in their lives any connection with the liquor business, directly or indirectly, and that therefore will be as nearly as is possible to be above suspicion as being in collusion with their former liquor dealing business associates."

"The Anti-Saloon League is not attempting to appoint prohibition enforcement officers, but it is emphatically demanding that no one be appointed as a prohibition enforcement officer by the federal government under the present Administration who carries any taint from having himself been connected with a business which is now outlawed."

"Some sort of excuse can be manufactured for the act of Senator Saenger in introducing the 4 per cent beer bill in the last Rhode Island Legislature, but no reasonable excuse can be produced for the act of Fletcher W. Lawton, and the five other members of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives of the present Legislature for refusing to support the Constitution of the United States by the reporting out of a prohibition enforcement bill."

SUCCESS OF OPEN SHOP IS FORECAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Dr. Charles A. Eaton, who during the war represented the United States Shipping Board as leader of a campaign to keep Labor in line with the war, is now a strong advocate of the open shop. He told the Manufacturers Association of New Jersey that 75 per cent of the workers were convinced that the open shop was best for all classes.

The day was coming when the open shop would be observed throughout the country as the right way for men to work; there was no place in the country properly for the closed shop.

"There is no justice in any group of men saying that a man shall not work because he does not belong to a union," said Dr. Eaton. "We have got to have the open shop truly an open shop. And it behoves the employer to take the lead and direct his own men and show them the way. The closed shop is the very essence of tyranny; it is the tyranny of the Capitalist class that was abolished long ago; it is the tyranny of George III. It imposes one law for one man and another law for another."

"It is little short of anarchy when we see laws passed year after year in our national legislatures that exempt certain classes, that except the labor unions and the farmer from laws that are enforced upon you and me."

FOREST PROTECTION WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Forest Protection and Fire Prevention Week has been proclaimed by Gov. William D. Stephens for May 22 to 26, and he calls on all citizens of the State to pledge themselves to help prevent destruction by fire. He calls upon the teachers, ministers, Boy Scouts, all societies, chambers of commerce and women's clubs to join in the crusade. Some months ago the State Su-

LANGUAGE BARRIER CALLED NEEDLESS

Guatemalan Minister Tells Foreign Trade Club Trade Would Be Aided by Use of Language Commonly Understood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Speaking to the Foreign Trade Club in Baltimore yesterday afternoon, Julie Bianchi, Minister of Guatemala, undertook to inform Americans engaged in foreign trade what were some of the obstacles to business between South and Central America and the United States. He spoke first in Spanish, explaining afterward. He said:

"I addressed you in Spanish to demonstrate to you the plight of the Spanish-speaking business man who comes to the United States. I believe that not more than one in ten of you understand what I said in Spanish. Not more than one business man in a hundred in the United States is able to understand the visiting merchant who speaks only Spanish. I addressed you in Spanish to bring forcibly to your attention the necessity of understanding each other in creating better feeling, closer cooperation, and more valuable commercial relations between the United States and Latin-America."

"There is a language barrier between the two great sections of our continent, and we must exert every effort to batter down this barrier by increasing the use of English in Latin-America, and the use of Spanish in the United States. A start in this direction has been made in my country, whereas, in most of Latin-America, the study of English in high schools and colleges is not only encouraged, but is compulsory."

English in the Schools

"In Guatemala the teaching of English begins in the class that corresponds to the fourth grade in the public schools of the United States, and continues until the third year in college. Then the pupil is supposed to have a working knowledge of English, having studied it three to six hours a week for eight years. The pupil has memorized many sentences, very long and tiresome lists of regular and irregular verbs, and the rules of English grammar. However, the pupil has only a light varnish of English that wears off very soon, and the time he has spent in studying English usually does him no good."

"But we must continue our present method. I wish to produce a better method. I think that the proper way to procure a better method is to organize a society or league to promote the study of Spanish in the United States, and the study of English in Latin-America, so that we can talk, understand each other, and get down to real business for our mutual profit and welfare."

Difficulties Explained

"I have lived in Latin-America most of my life. I am one of the vast number of people who have tried to buy goods from firms in the United States and have finally given up hope of being able to transact business with your fellow business men in a way satisfactory to me. I wish to call your attention to the fact that 'catalogue English' is not understood in Latin-America. In nearly all cases the statement is so worded as to be misleading or obscure to the Latin-American. Perhaps the catalogue may be of value to the woman in the United States, where she may have an article exchanged in a few days if it is unsatisfactory. But for the woman who lives where there are no banking facilities and no parcel post, the catalogue, as I know it, is virtually worthless."

"I believe your trade organizations can do wonders for your foreign trade firms by creating some sort of standard descriptions for goods sold through catalogues, so that the buyer may tell at a glance just what is offered for sale."

"I suggest that the Foreign Trade Club invite similar organizations in other parts of the United States to join in a concerted effort to exchange clerks with the associations of merchants in Latin-America. Each year your firms could send a number of clerks to Latin-America, and Latin-America would send a like number of its clerks to you. Your young men, returning home after a year or two in Latin-America, would bring back new ideas, broader conceptions, and valuable friendships that would aid your business and your country to an untold degree, and build the foundations upon which the Pan-Americanism of the future would rest so solidly that no effort could ever destroy or oppose it."

"The plan has been used between countries in Europe for many years. The plan has been attempted by some firms in the United States, but has been put into effect as a national or continental movement. It can be done, and should be done."

THREE EXCHANGE PROFESSORS NAMED

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Harvard University plans to send three exchange professors to France next year. They will be Roscoe Pound, dean of the Law School; Jeremiah D. M. Ford, chairman of the department of Romance languages; and Arthur E. Kennelly, professor of electrical engineering. Dean Pound and Professor Ford will go as regular representatives of the university; Professor Kennelly will go under the auspices of a committee of American universities interested in exchanging with France professors of engineering and applied science.

This committee was organized in

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EDUCATION BILL AT ISSUE AGAIN

Measure to Establish Department of Education Vies With the President's Plan for New Office in the Cabinet

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Although the situation is somewhat complicated by the presidentially fostered project for a new Cabinet office at the head of a Department of Public Welfare, supporters of the Smith-Towner Bill, which seeks Cabinet representation and a departmental status for education, are pressing the issue with great momentum gained during the last session. The National Committee for a Department of Education, of which A. Lincoln Flene of Boston is one of the leaders, is aiding in the work which is already strengthened by the coordinated effort of past months.

Introduced in the Senate by Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, and in the House by Horace M. Towner (R.), Representative from Iowa, the bill, with certain changes, has the same aim as that of last session. It goes to the Committee on Education, whose membership is practically the same as when it passed on the original Smith-Towner measure. This identity is expected to aid in furthering the bill.

Two Issues Raised

The clash, however, if either the proposed new department or the education bill gets to the point of consideration, is expected to come over the relative rights of the two issues. It is felt that public opinion is sufficiently aroused to the needs of education and legislation in its favor to present an effective case for the Department of Education as against the President's project. Disaffection among administration forces, and opposition from other departments to giving over certain powers by ceding bureaus and functions to the proposed department, are considered as possible sources of delay or defeat.

The Smith-Towner Bill, or Sterling-Towner as it is called in deference to the Senator who represented it in the upper branch, has received reindorsement in the conventions of national organizations which have stood for it. Hoke Smith, former Senator from Georgia who gave his name to the original measure, is actively campaigning in its behalf. It is also felt that changes made in the bill have met the main argument of the opposition that there would be established a too centralized, arbitrary power over educational systems and the dispensation of federal subsidy.

Practically the entire opposition to the bill has emanated from authorities of the Roman Catholic Church. "It cannot be possible and is not possible that any considerable number of laymen of that church are in accord with this opposition. In fact, it is said that the Knights of Columbus, in their last meeting, developed a very sharp division of sentiment on the matter. The objections of the Roman Catholic hierarchy can have only two motives:

"1. A fear that the bill will permit in some way interference with the teaching of the Roman Catholic religion or the control of education of Roman Catholic children in parochial schools, or

"2. Opposition to free public education as inimical to the Roman Catholic Church.

Objections Answered

"As to the first objection: The bill would not interfere with parochial schools, and would not touch them or their operations in any way whatever, or to the slightest degree. It provides only for cooperation in the development and encouragement of free public schools and has nothing whatever to do with private schools of the Roman Catholic church, the Methodist Church, or any church. There cannot be even the slightest possibility of interference with the parochial schools under this law.

"In regard to the second objection: It has been alleged by critics of the Roman Catholic Church for many generations that the Roman Catholics were hostile to free public education. This surely cannot be true and it is unfortunate that anything should be done to lend color of probability to the accusation. It is certain beyond a shadow of a doubt that Roman Catholic laymen are not hostile to the free public school system. The majority of them have to send their children to the free public schools, and any attempt to prevent immediate relief of our crippled public school system strikes the interests of children of every religion."

QUEBEC TAKES STEPS TO IMPROVE ROADS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

SHERBROOKE, Quebec—Speaking at a meeting of the Sherbrooke Automobile Association, J. A. Tessier, Minister of Roads for the Province of Quebec, reaffirmed the statement made recently by L. A. Taschereau, Provincial Prime Minister, that the government would certainly build a modern highway from Sherbrooke to Montreal; and, going further, following a tour of inspection he had just made, announced that the construction of the road between Sherbrooke and Magog would be commenced at once.

Figures submitted by the minister showed that while in 1919 over 17,000 automobile tourists and a ranger visited the Province of Quebec, the 1920 figures showed an increase of 18,000; while it was estimated that for the year 1921

upward of 50,000 tourists and strangers would visit the province. This, it was pointed out, was largely due to the improvement in the highways. Commenting upon the difficulty of promoting interest in good roads in 1911 and 1912, it was pointed out that the present year had shown such a reversal of opinion that, while in the former years it was difficult to get the different municipalities to accept money, the present period found applications for grants amounting to more than \$12,000,000, whereas only \$4,000,000 had been allotted to the roads department to cover their full requirements.

Since 1912 the Province of Quebec had spent \$30,000,000 in the improvement of its roads, without taking into account the ordinary budget requirements of the road department. In spite of this enormous outlay, the province was never in a more prosperous condition, and remarked the minister, an important feature in this connection was the fact that this total amount of \$30,000,000 had been spent within the Province. Last year more than \$8,000,000 was derived directly as a result of the good roads policy.

LABOR UNIONS LOSE CONTEST

Massachusetts Governor Signs Bill Authorizing Suits Against Voluntary Associations

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The bill providing that voluntary organizations may sue and be sued was signed by Governor Cox yesterday. The measure had been vigorously opposed by organized Labor through the various units in the state Legislature. It is expected that action will be taken to procure a vote of the people on the measure through the referendum.

"Labor unions making a fair and legal fight need have no fear of this act," said the Governor, in a statement in support of his action in signing the bill. "If a labor union was sued on a groundless claim in order to tie up its funds under attachment, I am confident our courts would exercise their power under chapter 223 of the General Laws and reduce or discharge such an attachment.

"The bill applies to all voluntary associations, whether of employers or employees, or great groups who have found holding companies or voluntary associations a convenient method of controlling many large corporations. Every such association ought to be held responsible for its acts. An individual is responsible for his acts and if a group of individuals desire to act as a collective unit they must assume collective responsibility.

"Thirteen other states, including such industrial states as Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Michigan and Ohio have similar laws, and no one has suggested that the law in those states has caused injustice or embarrassment to an innocent party. Any of our citizens feel that they have won a great victory in the passage of the law, or if any feel that any new burden has been placed upon them, I believe that both groups will be disappointed."

UNEMPLOYED ARMY DISTURBS TORONTO

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Toronto's "unemployed army" has been causing difficulties. Months ago, when unemployment was at its worst, an arrangement was made whereby the dominion government and the provincial government of Ontario should each contribute a sum equal to that given by any municipal council toward affording relief to persons in distress. The city of Toronto recently stopped handing out monetary relief. I believe that both groups will be disappointed."

NEW YORK AVIATOR PLANS ARCTIC TRIP

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—"To the top of the map by aerial route" is the ambition of John M. Larsen of New York, who has returned to Edmonton from his preliminary air trip to Peace River. Mr. Larsen's original plans, which included a scouting flight to the oil fields of the Far North, have been enlarged to a more ambitious exploration scheme, and arrangements are being made accordingly. Mr. Larsen plans to return to New York in the course of a fortnight, and come back again in time to fly north in early June. He will then take one of his planes, fitted with pontoons, into the far reaches of the Mackenzie country, and his ultimate destination may be Victorianland in the Arctic Ocean.

Orders have been placed at Peace River for the construction of two 50-foot scows and a motor boat to be ready in a month's time. These boats will go down the Peace and Mackenzie rivers for the purpose of distributing gasoline at various caches along the way for the use of the planes, which will follow later. About 5000 gallons of gasoline will be taken north to be in readiness for the use of the planes which will follow the route later. Double assurance against a possible shortage of gasoline, when the aerial expedition is ready to go, is made by caching some of the gasoline at greater or lesser distances up tributary waters, as well as along the main waterways.

Finally the delegation marched through the city streets to the City Hall, where they met with little satisfaction. They were told by the Mayor that nothing could be done until the Board of Control met two days later. During the course of the open air meeting which followed, a disturbance took place, but the police successfully quieted it.

CALIFORNIA OIL BILL FAILS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The California Legislature has adjourned without passing any restriction or regulatory laws concerning oil industry rates. The measure to place the oil companies under the State Railroad Commission expired in committee.

IMMIGRATION BILL PROTESTED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Petitions urging President Harding to veto the immigration bill have been forwarded to Washington by the Saarai Jerusalem Congregation and the Dorchester Credit Union.

MOTION PICTURES

Will Rogers Interviewed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LOS ANGELES, California.—To live the parts he plays, off the screen as well as on, is the simple code of Will Rogers. To see Mr. Rogers on a "set" waiting to be called before the camera, or perhaps watching some other member of his cast in action, one gets the impression that he is "part of the business," to use the parlance of the studio, during every minute of the day. There is a romantic scene in a future release, for instance, in which Rogers, a cowboy lover, dreams that he is the Romeo of Shakespeare's imagination and that his sweetheart is none other than Juliet. While the dream-scene on the balcony is in progress, and Miss Sylvia Breamer, as Juliet, yields to the emotional persuasion of an orchestra brought thither for the occasion, Will Rogers, mandolin in hand, strums a bit of modern "jazz" and lends his voice to produce the desired effect.

When one remembers that he is as well known on the musical comedy stage as to the motion picture world, it is perhaps needless to remark that Mr. Rogers' improvised vocal accompaniment goes far toward making such scenes a success. When not thus engaged on the particular morning referred to, he took up the folks with an instructor and, always out of range of the camera, of course, painstakingly learned the rudiments of swordplay.

"Here I am, doublets, feathered cap and all, and if I can't use this sword dangling by my side what right have I to carry it?" he queried. "Of course," with a chuckle, "it may take me a couple of hours to learn to fence, or maybe all the morning. But it's worth the trouble."

Judging by his introductory efforts, his latter estimate of the time it would take him to "learn fencing" was none too conservative. But it showed, at least, the characteristic of the man—to do well that which he set out to do.

"Where do I find the types I portray on the screen? Why, they're everywhere, at least everywhere that I go. You've perhaps run across a tramp in your travels, or a village ne'er-do-well; he's Honest Hutch, or like him that he serves the purpose. You've seen a cowboy, too, probably, who has a sweetheart and wishes he were a mite more polished in order to please her; there's the type for my work at hand. Oh, a person doesn't have to go into books to find the characters he wants to assume. I haven't even had to go out of my way to see them first-hand. They're all about us, if the actor will only take the trouble to look."

"Take, for instance, 'Hutch,' of whom I have already spoken. He lived—it was Hutch, you see, and I was only his mimic—he lived in my home town, Claremore, Oklahoma. We all liked him, for although he avoided work whenever possible he was honest all through. And when the time came for him to choose between poverty and someone else's riches, he preferred to remain honest. There was a story in itself, and I merely repeated it in the best way I knew."

Some curiosity has been aroused as to Mr. Rogers' engagement of a different leading lady in nearly every picture in which he appears, and this actor explains by declaring himself in favor of "type" portrayals, not only with respect to himself, but to his entire cast. "I suppose Miss Irene Rich has played opposite me more often than any other actress," he asserted, "but that is simply because she happened to fit into the personality of the leading woman of the story. For my part, I believe a strong cast helps, rather than retards, an actor's effectiveness. When a star's personality overshadows that of everyone else with whom he is working, the result is a badly lopsided production, and the star is consequently not seen to the best advantage."

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

"OLIVIA"

Reviewed in London

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent.

"Olivia" by W. G. Willis, revived at the Aldwych Theatre, London. The cast: Dr. Primrose..... Mr. Norman Forbes Moses..... Mr. Edward C. Benfield Dick..... Cecile Woolley Bill..... Mimi Charpentier Mr. Burchell..... Mr. Cowie Wright Leigh..... Mr. E. C. Lillie Farmer Flamborough..... Mr. Frank Bertram Mr. Meadowcroft..... Mr. Morton Stephenson Mrs. Primrose..... Miss Mary Rorke Olivia..... Miss Gladys Cooper Sophia..... Miss Viola Tree Polly Flamborough..... Miss Helen Burnell Miss Grimes..... Miss Viola White Sarah..... Miss Viola March Ophelia Woman..... Miss Adele Mayes

LONDON, England.—The story of Dr. Johnson's discovery of "The Vicar of Wakefield," the book, is among the most dramatic in literary anecdote. Scarcely less interesting is its history as a play. Not until 1818 did that discerning person, Thomas Dibdin, the proprietor of the Surrey Theater, London, dramatize and produce with success Goldsmith's sweetly simple story. After that time, however, excepting only a short reappearance in opera form, the play lay unused until 1850, when Farren, at the New Strand, put on a version by Tom Taylor, with himself and Mrs. Glover as Mr. and Mrs. Primrose, and Mrs. Stirling as Olivia. During the same year Ben Webster—grandfather of the present Ben Webster—produced at the Haymarket a version by Stirling Coyle, in which Webster played the Vicar, with Mrs. Keeley as his wife. Both these gained a popular hearing, but by far the best known version is the one used in this latest production at the Aldwych, the work of W. G. Willis, in collaboration with (Sir) John Hare, with whom the idea of a new version first originated. He was who, by cutting out quantities of irrelevant matter, with which Willis had encumbered many otherwise beautiful scenes, made the play possible for stage purposes, and so, for once he became part author as well as actor. Tried at the Court Theater, March 30, 1878, Willis' version had a prosperous run.

On May 27, 1885, Henry Irving revived it at the Lyceum, with Miss Ellen Terry, the original and most fascinating of all the Olivias, again in the name part. Since then Mr. Cyril Maude and Miss Winifred Emery, amongst others, have also included it in their repertoire.

With such a stage history behind it, further revivals were certain, and now it is the turn of Miss Viola Tree and Mr. Norman Forbes to try the fragrant, if old-fashioned, charm of "Olivia" upon twentieth century audiences. We hope that the experiment will prove successful, though there were moments during the first two acts when the play dragged, and our patience was tried by the unfamiliarity of certain members of the cast with their words—the result of insufficient rehearsal.

This fault, encouraged by the almost too easy good nature of modern audiences, is on the increase, and should be guarded against. Prejudicial, of course, to the success of every play, it is fatal to a "gentee comedy" of the "Olivia" type, that, dramatically of the slightest, depends for its effect upon truthful presentation of eighteenth century manners. Of these, in addition to studied pose, polished phrase and perfect delivery are essential parts; and lacking them much of the delicate grace and consequent effectiveness of Goldsmith's work—though well preserved by Willis—is lost upon the Aldwych stage. It was not until a more swift and dramatic third act had stirred the players' emotions, and the audience with them, that the simple drama really moved. From that time forward all went smoothly, and if every one was not wholly satisfied, at least we saw, or saw suggested, enough to show us how pleasing and delightful a little play "Olivia" could be, were it well cast and well acted.

For the casting here was not more than adequate. Miss Gladys Cooper, though she looked even more than ordinarily beautiful, and played with deep feeling in the scene during which she discovers that she is not Thornhill's wife, might yet have shown more spontaneity and impulse. We thought her somewhat too deliberate, studied and aloof for the woman of whom Goldsmith wrote that "she acted the coquettish perfection, if that may be called acting which was her real character." In the quiet scenes, moreover, Miss Cooper was inclined to drop her voice, and become just conversational after the modern rather than the eighteenth century manner.

Considered as a piece of character acting, the Vicar of Mr. Norman Forbes was more to our liking. He reproduced most faithfully the gentle, plump, fond old clergyman, full of affection, and brimming over with sentiments and homilies. We should have much liked to hear more mellifluous utterances of those smooth and rounded periods; but such graces can only come after full familiarity with the unspoiled and innocent heart of a child.

Mr. Frankau has brought his story ruthlessly up to date. The dialogue spares us neither Bolshevism, nor Communism, nor the Russian character, nor the servant problem, nor other fertile topics of the day; so that we could not but sympathize with a lady in the stalls who asked her partner plaintively why it was that a modern comedy must always be crammed with topical allusions, "just as though it were a review."

The only answer is that such lines get easy laughs, though they do nothing to advance the play.

Miss Kelly's delightful acting as Sally we have already mentioned. Very cleverly she illustrated the transitions of manner and character, so much more difficult to portray upon the stage than through the subtle medium of the novel: most natural, too, was her instinctive return to native vernacular when moments of strong emotion took her off her guard.

But the question recurs: Is Sacha Guitry, with his exceptional gifts, to keep on penetrating this kind of piece, or is he destined to be the great author that his admirers believe him capable of becoming?

rose. Miss Viola Tree was quite equal to the small part of the younger sister Sophia, and the others fitted well enough into a very beautiful picture. All those to whom the grace of Goldsmith's work appeals—its kindly humor, its practical wisdom, its sweet and sane humanity—should remember and support this revival which will be better played a short time hence than it was on first production. Rogers used to say that when a new book came out he straightway read an old one. We are inclined to offer the same paradox concerning "Olivia" and certain modern plays.

"THE HEART OF A CHILD" IN LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent.

"The Heart of a Child," a romance, founded on Frank Danby's novel, by Sir Frankau; produced at the Kingsway Theatre, London. The cast: Gilbert Taylor Burnham, Lord Kidderminster (Kiddie)..... Arthur Pinessey C. V. France Sir Thomas Peters, O. B. E. Will West Mr. Edward C. Benfield Fredrik Fellowes John Davies John McNally Perkins Ashley Martin Robert Geoffrey Hammond Walter Arthur de Robin Lady Jill Lytton Almede de Burgh The Hon. Ursula Rugeley Fay Davis Mrs. Alice Black Doug Brown Jenny Parks Anna Russell Mary Murray Iris Vandeleur Sally Shape Renée Kell

LONDON, England.—Mr. J. Fisher White, the producer of the latest play at the Kingsway, stated on the first night that its author, the novelist, Mr. Gilbert Frankau, disclaimed any personal credit for his work, and would regard any success it might achieve rather as a tribute to his mother's memory than to his own talent; for "The Heart of a Child" is founded upon Frank Danby's (Mrs. Frankau's) successful story, with the same title, first published in 1908.

As a matter of fact, and with due recognition of a filial modesty that does him honor, the author, while adhering quite closely to the story as originally conceived, performed his task with considerable skill and has constructed an unpretentious, though happy, little comedy that will doubtless give much pleasure to a large number of not too sophisticated playgoers and will afford, to those who cannot think very highly of the play as such, an opportunity to enjoy thoroughly the freshness, sparkle, and grace of Miss Renée Kelly, who is its central figure.

This motive of the ugly duckling's transformation to the swan, of the factory girl to the lady, is always a popular one with the average audience. Most men and women enjoy simple, sentimental romance, flavored with a dash of roughness, upon the stage; so that, if the thing be but reasonably well done, we are all the more inclined and inquire very little concerning probability, or the social complications that must inevitably ensue, when the scion of a noble house marries a girl from a pickle factory, glorified into a minor star of the music halls.

The story of this "Heart of a Child," the heart of Sally Shape, is that of its surrender to the patient wooing of Gilbert Taylor Burnham, Lord Kidderminster, familiarly known as "Kiddie," who is captivated by Sally almost from the first moment that he meets her during war-time in an aeroplane factory, and subsequently at the house of his friend, Lady Jill Lytton, the adventures of the piece. This scheming and unscrupulous product of "Mayfair" idleness—much toned down, by the way, from the rather too flamboyant prototype of the novel—is played with remarkable sureness of touch by Almede de Burgh, who has also lent a hand in constructing the play.

Sally Shape, as we first see her, is a rough diamond indeed; good-hearted, of course, but also quite uncontrollable—tempestuous little savage, nimble with her impudent tongue and addicted to "scrapping" fiercely with certain of her fellow-workers, whose views of life she does not share.

Fortunately she has become the favorite and protégé of a highborn, unmarried lady, the Hon. Ursula Rugeley, who teaches her manners, gentleness, and the use of soap. When Kiddie comes eventually into the young girl's life, he continues the process, and the interest of the play centers henceforth round the gradual taming of this delightful little shrew, the vanishing day by day of her vanity, temper, and too frank impudence, before the refining influences of the best that Mayfair can produce; until at last Sally stands revealed as a maiden still high-spirited and merry, but truthful, gentle, and affectionate, with the unspoiled and innocent heart of a child.

Mr. Frankau has brought his story ruthlessly up to date. The dialogue spares us neither Bolshevism, nor Communism, nor the Russian character, nor the servant problem, nor other fertile topics of the day; so that we could not but sympathize with a lady in the stalls who asked her partner plaintively why it was that a modern comedy must always be crammed with topical allusions, "just as though it were a review."

The only answer is that such lines get easy laughs, though they do nothing to advance the play.

About this rather absurd story the fancy of Sacha Guitry plays, and some of the portraits are admirable. The author himself takes the part of the young man, while his wife, Yvonne Printemps, one of the best French comédiennes of today, is the daughter.

But the question recurs: Is Sacha Guitry, with his exceptional gifts, to keep on penetrating this kind of piece, or is he destined to be the great author that his admirers believe him capable of becoming?

especially that of Miss Aimée de Burgh as Lady Jill. Mr. Arthur Pinessey was wont at times to overwork his smile, though a smile is often expected of attractive jeune premières. We must not forget to mention Mr. C. V. France, as Kiddie's friend, General Fellows; nor Miss Fay Davis in the part of Ursula Rugeley, socially elevated for stage purposes from the humble district visitor of the novel.

"LE GRAND DUC" BY GUITRY IN PARIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Sacha Guitry, the most popular of Paris playwrights, continues his rapid production of new plays. At the Théâtre Edouard VII he has just presented "Le Grand Duc." It is in his best style. That is to say, it is amusing, frivolous at times in the manner of vaudeville, gives one the impression of having been dashed off on some evening after dinner when the author had nothing better to do. Yet in spite of its undoubted lightness one feels finally, as in all Guitry plays, that there is something a good deal more profound, something more carefully worked and deeply thought, than the playwright would have us believe.

It would be absurd to follow those admirers of Sacha Guitry—and they are many, including nearly all the critics of the most important journals—who will persuade us that Sacha Guitry is almost as good as Molière! He certainly is not. He knows how to amuse his audiences and always he gives this impression of being at once superficial and of having more qualities than meet the eye. He is very successful—he might even be called the spoilt darling of Paris theater-goers. But while it is probably unjustifiable to rate him as highly as is the custom, he is nevertheless truly a dexterous writer with plenty of wit and grace.

The trouble is that for some years Paris has been looking upon his plays as youthful elaborations promising better work as Mr. Guitry gains experience; but always is this expectation of better things partly disappointed. Now and again Sacha Guitry has appeared to be prepared to take himself more seriously, but always he lapses into a facility that is antagonistic to the supreme excellence of which it is believed he is capable.

It seems a pity that he never had to struggle, that he found his audiences ready-made and willing to accept whatever he offered them. It is possible that he really does possess talents that would have placed him at the head of his profession. Unfortunately for him everything came too easily. Instead of striving to do his best he is content to throw off these amusing and charming pieces, which "Le Grand Duc" is an excellent example.

To tell the truth, so long as expectation has been disappointed, so long as the French public seen in Guitry play the herald of a masterpiece, that he now seems in great danger of losing some of his popularity. The public, as it were, is becoming tired of being elated. If Mr. Guitry does indeed possess the qualities attributed to him it might be an excellent thing for him to lose his popularity and to be compelled to produce seriously. It is, however, possible that he would fail altogether were he to try to do better. He has a genius for glittering, but that does not prove that he is good.

The public, ever fickle, seems to have received his later pieces less warmly than is customary. Yet "Le Comédien," and now "Le Grand Duc," are well up to his ordinary standard. But it is beginning to be realized that when an author is active, is original, and has for a number of years enjoyed persistent success, it is no longer possible to treat him with amused indulgence. Sacha Guitry has reached a turning point. No longer can he hope to be the spoilt darling of the theatrical world. He cannot continue to claim tolerance for youthful works. He has now to write mature works.

The characters of the comedy include a nouveau riche capitally painted. He is stupid and familiar in his manner. He has no intention of fitting himself for his new situation, but on the other hand he intends that his daughter shall be instructed. She has professors of all kinds. Among them is the Grand Duke. The Grand Duke is of the nouveau pauvre. He has been impoverished by the advent of Bolshevism. It is his mission to teach deportment. Now the Grand Duke is played by Lucien Guitry, the father of the author, an unforgetable figure. He is at once comic and pathetic.

Among the other characters is a French teacher of singing. She has a son who is professor of gymnastics. There is in this a reminiscence of the Esplanade, which is in a class by itself—an engagement of a visiting German company. It is the judgment, not of any individual critic, influenced perhaps by prejudice, but of all the critics, including those who are certainly of the greatest friendliness to Ward, that the engagement was not a success. It is further and finally proved by the premature departure of the company.

This visit was made at a time when, through a combination of minor circumstances, German prestige in Madrid probably stood somewhat higher than for some time previously. The Germans have undeniably been making headway in various ways; they are doing well commercially in Spain. The really splendid performance of the Wagnerian operas at the Teatro Real during the past season by German singers has appreciably raised, or, it should be said, reawakened

MISS CLARE KUMMER

Talks of Her Playmaking
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Certain ideas persist on Broadway just as stubborn weeds persist in gardens. They can be uprooted time and again, but they crop up later. One of these ideas is that unless a play is so laboriously constructed that its machinery is apparent to even the less discerning people in the audience, it is not a well-made play. And it persists in spite of the popularity of the plays of Clare Kummer, whose "Rollo's Wild Oat" has for the past several months

been Madrilenean appreciation of German art.

Therefore the German company that came to the Princessa under the direction of Otto Friedrich Schoepf and with Mara Feldern Foerster as the chief actress—serious and tragic—made their visit when the time was ripe for it, if ever it should be ripe, and upon this they had, no doubt, reckoned. No such visit by a German company had been made before.

Yet on the first night, when "Heimat," the four-act drama of Hermann Sudermann, known in its translations as "Magda," was produced, the theater was nearly full. The same, though in lesser degree, is true of Sheridan and Goldsmith's "Rollo's Wild Oat" has for the past several months

been the Panetta and Judy Theater.

Miss Kummer refuses to be obvious in her plays, because life as she sees it is not filled with trite, anticipated situations. And her plays are fast

of heart, more than of head, and of

morbidity rather than of evil, with true

art present all the time as the controller and guarantor of serenity, even

in the poignant moments of such tense

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The same, though in lesser degree, is true of Sheridan and Goldsmith's "Rollo's Wild Oat" has for the past several months

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Miss Kummer's plays are not

so quickly counted, and it must be added that, while few of them remained to

the end of the performances, still

fewer came again. More, the German colony soon thinned down and was

not enthusiastic. It had hoped for an

impressive exemplification of the

artistic capacity of Germany, and

was apparently disappointed.

real to heart rather than to head, while the playwright maintains always over his work the artist's detached serenity, and his evenly balanced control.

Reflection shows that, in the past as in the present, the greatest and most successful dramatists have always done this. The qualities that have kept Shakespeare's works upon our stage for three centuries are those of heart, more than of head, and of

morbidity rather than of evil, with true

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Shakespeare's method was the right

one, and our modern popular play-

wrights have mainly followed him. Sir James Barrie's appeal is quite as

much to the heart as to the fancy;

yet he never allows his sentiment to

seep into sentimentality: the artist's

serene controlling method is always

there. Nor was the phenomenal

success of Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln" due so much to its topical

interests—interesting though they

were—as to the touchingly human

greatness, and moral beauty, of its

THE HOME FORUM

All of the Sights of the Hill

(From a Hollow Carriage Window)
All of the sights of the hill and the plain
Fly as thick as driving rain;
And ever again, in the wink of an eye,
Painted stations whistle by.
Here is a child who clammers and scrambles;
All by himself and gathering brambles;
Here is a tramp who stands and gazes;
And there is the green for stringing the daggers!

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

An Audience With Henry III

We were within a score of paces, I found, of the Castle gates; but so were also a second party, who had just debouched from a side-street, and now hurried on, pace for pace, with us, with the evident intention of fore-stalling us. The race ended in both companies reaching the entrance at the same time, with the consequence of some jostling taking place amongst the servants. This must have led to blows, but for the strenuous commands which M. de Rambouillet had laid upon his followers. I found myself in a moment confronted by a row of scowling faces, while a dozen threatening hands were stretched out towards me, and as many voices, among which I recognized Fresnoy's, cried out tumultuously, "That is he! That is the one!"

An elderly man in a quaint dress stepped forward, a paper in his hand, and, backed as he was by half a dozen halberdiers, would in a moment have laid hands on me if M. de Rambouillet had not intervened with a negligent air of authority, which sat on him the more gracefully as he held nothing but a riding switch in his hands. "Tut, tut! What is that?" he said lightly. "I am not wont to have my people interfere with, M. Provost, without my leave. You know me, I suppose?"

"Perfectly, M. le Marquis," the man answered with dogged respect; "but this is by the king's special command."

"Very good," my patron answered, quietly eying the faces behind the Provost-Marshal, as if he were making a note of them; which caused some of the gentlemen manifest uneasiness. "That is soon seen, for we are even now about to seek speech with his Majesty."

"Not this gentleman," the Provost-Marshal answered firmly, raising his hand again. "I cannot let him pass."

"Yes, this gentleman too, by your leave," the Marquis retorted, lightly putting the hand aside with his cane.

"Sir," said the other, retreating a

step, and speaking with some heat, "this is no jest with all respect. I hold the king's own order, and it may not be resisted."

The nobleman tapped his silver comb-box and smiled. "I shall be the

almost immediately; and turning his back to us, continued to talk to the persons round him on such trifling subjects as commonly engaged him.

—Stanley J. Weyman, "A Gentleman of France."

"Thrice welcome, darling of the spring!
Even yet thou art to me
No bird, but an invisible thing,
A voice, a mystery."

insight of their predecessors they would have perceived that the day of the dictatorship was past. The defeat of the Armada was at once its completest vindication, and a clear indication that there was no longer need

from the disloyalty among the nobles of Judah, themselves. So finally the walls and gates were finished and solemnly dedicated in the presence of a grand assembly of the whole people. The hour of triumph comes to every courageous builder of the spiritual wall who works with wisdom and prayer, unselfishness, and singleness of purpose.

When the Children of Israel crossed the Red Sea, the very water which had seemed an insurmountable obstacle to them, became "a wall unto them on their right hand, and on their left."

The great stone which lay at the mouth of the sepulcher of Jesus protected him during his momentous demonstration of the deathless man, until it was rolled away for his ascension.

Obstructions can be converted into solid stones, wherewith to build the wall which shall protect and comfort.

All sound qualities can be adapted to the rearing of that sure defense which every one growing into the perfect stature places around himself.

Christian Science, by revealing the true nature of all things, enables one to select and make the best use of the right stones for that wall. Thus the walls of Zion shall grow fair, straight, and symmetrical, girt with spiritual strength and crowned with spiritual inspiration.

Spring in Town

The country ever has a lagging Spring. Waiting for May to call its violets forth.

And June its roses; showers and sun-shine bring.

Slowly, the deepening verdure o'er earth:

To put their foliage out, the woods are slack,

And one by one the singing birds come back.

Within the city's bounds the time of flowers

Comes earlier. Let a mild and sunny day

Such as full often, for a few bright hours,

Breathes through the sky of March the airs of May

Shine on our roofs and chase the wintry gloom—

And lo! our borders glow with sudden bloom.

For the wide sidewalks of Broadway are then

Gorgeous as are a rivulet's banks in June.

That, overhung with blossoms, through its glen,

Slides soft away beneath the sunny noon,

And they who search the untrodden wood for flowers

Meet in its depths no lovelier ones than ours.

—William Cullen Bryant.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

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Entered at second-class rate at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPARED SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

One Year... \$9.00 Six Months... \$5.00
Three Months... \$3.00 One Month... \$1.00
Single copies 5 cents

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Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, U.S.A.

sole publishers of

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The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science, The Herald of Christian Science, The Christian Science Quarterly.



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"Twilight, Easthampton," from the etching by M. Nimmo Moran

By Dusking Fields

... By dusking fields and meadows shining pale
With moon-tipped dandelions; flickering high.
A peevish night-hawk in the western sky
Beats up into the lucent-solitudes, On drops with gridding wing; the stillly woods
Grow dark and deep, and gloom mysteriously.
Cool night-winds creep and whisper in mine ear;
The homely cricket gossips at my feet;
From far-off pools and wastes of reeds I hear
With ebb and change the chanting frogs break sweet
In full Pandean chorus; one by one Shine out the stars, and the great night comes on.

—Archibald Lampman.

May Is the Transition Month

May is the month of the swallows and the orioles. There are many other distinguished arrivals. Indeed nine-tenths of the birds are here by the last week in May, yet the swallows and orioles are most conspicuous. The bright plumage of the latter seems really like an arrival from the tropics. I see them flash through the blossoming trees, and all the forenoon hear their incessant warbling and wowing. The swallows dive and chatter about the barn, or squeak and build beneath the eaves; the partridge drums in the fresh sprouting woods; the long, tender note of the meadowlark comes up from the meadow; and at sunset, from every marsh and pond come the ten thousand voices of the hyads. May is the transition month, and exists to connect April and June, the night comes on.

With June the cup is full, our hearts are satisfied, there is no more to be desired. The perfection of the season, among other things, has brought the perfection of the song and plumage of the birds. The master artists are all here; and the expectations excited by the robin and the song-sparrow are fully justified. The thrushes have all come; and I sit down upon the first rock, with hands full of the pink azaleas, to listen. With me, the cuckoo does not arrive till June; and often the goldfinch, the kingbird, the scarlet tanager delay their coming till then. In the meadows the bobolink is in, all his glory; in the high pastures the field-sparrow sings his breezy vesper-hymn; and the woods are unfolding to the music of the thrushes.

And so far, well. My heart began to rise. But, for the Marquis, as we mounted the staircase the anxiety he had dissembled while we faced the Provost-Marshal, broke out in angry mutterings; from which I gathered that the crisis was yet to come. I was not surprised, therefore, when an usher rose on our appearance in the antechamber, and quickly crossing the floor, interposed between us and the door of the chamber, informing the Marquis with a low obeisance that his Majesty was engaged.

"He will see me," M. de Rambouillet cried, looking haughtily round on the sneering pages and lounging courtiers, who grew civil under his eye.

"I have particular orders, sir, to admit no one," the man answered.

"Tut, tut, they do not apply to me," my companion retorted, nothing daunted. "I know the business on which the king is engaged, and I am here to assist him." And raising his hand he thrust the started, official aside, and hardly pushed the doors of the chamber open.

The king, surrounded by half a dozen persons, was in the act of putting on his riding-boots. On hearing us, he turned his head with a startled air, and dropped in his confusion one of the ivory cylinders he was using; while his aspect, and that of the persons who stood round him, reminded me irresistibly of a party of schoolboys detected in a fault.

He recovered himself, it is true,

the black-billed is the only species found in my locality, the yellow-billed abounds farther south. Their note or call is nearly the same. The former sometimes suggests the voice of a turkey. The call of the latter may be suggested thus: k-k-k-k-k-kow-kow, kow-ow, kow-ow.—John Burroughs.

New Movements in Art

Artists themselves, and their critics too, are wont to act and speak as if the style and ideals of their own time were the last word in art—to regard themselves as enshrining a perfect tradition, from which any marked departure must be rank heresy. Few have been able to conceive with enthusiasm the appearance of a style essentially different from their own. The whole record of painting during the last hundred years has been a record of revolt and persecution—revolt by youthful talent against the degeneracy of some old tradition, answered by hostility and repression on the part of the seniors.

When the progress of the arts during the past century has been irregular, it would be unreasonable to expect it to be otherwise in the immediate future. Change seems to be a condition of all great achievements in the arts for, we have seen, it is usually by the pioneers of change that the great pictures are painted. No follower of Constable has attained anything like the same position; Delacroix, Rousseau, Corot, Millet, have had no successors of equal force; the work done by Millais, Rossetti and their associates in their years of unpopularity has never been equaled; the best Impressionist pictures were painted long ago when their painters' names were a byword. A revolt against an established style, instead of being received with the derision which is generally its fate, should be welcomed as the one possible source from which the arts may derive new vitality.

Not that mere novelty must of necessity be admirable. The reproach of slowness brought against the work of the Impressionists was, in a measure, just. Constable's critics were not wholly wrong when they blamed the unpleasant substance and surface of some of his paintings; nor were those who found Preraphaelite coloring garish without some ground for their dislike. Yet these peculiarities were sacrifices necessary to the excellence of the works in question. It is only when the result does not justify the sacrifice, that we have any right to find serious fault. New excellence, new character, new emphasis can rarely be attained without renouncing some quality which a previous generation has prized. The value of a new movement must be judged in relation to the importance of the message it brings, quite apart from the sacrifices which the artist has had to make in order to deliver his message at all.—"Notes on the Science of Picture Making," by C. J. Holmes.

The Historical Plays of Shakespeare

When Shakespeare wrote Henry VIII the Tudor dictatorship was over; the circumstance which had called it into being had passed away; so thoroughly and so successfully had the Tudors done their work that they rendered unnecessary and indeed impossible the continuance of their dictatorial rule. Hence the extreme difficulty and complexity of the problems which the Tudors bequeathed to the Stuarts. Had those luckless Sovereigns possessed a tithe of the tact and

Building the Wall

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE wall must rest on a solid foundation. It must itself be made up of sound stones. The rubbish must first be cleared out of the way to make room for the permanent structure, or else the wall cannot be relied upon to act as a sure defense in the hour of attack. Our ramparts and fortifications should be carefully prepared and constantly watched, if they are to withstand the assaults of the unscrupulous army of mankind, artfully disguised under many a mask.

In Scripture we have an account of the falling of the walls of Jericho, which obstructed the entrance of the Children of Israel into the promised land. Joshua and his men of war compassed the city once a day for six days, and on the seventh day seven times, and then "the wall fell down flat." In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy gives the following spiritual interpretation to this event and the manner of its carrying out. Referring to Joshua and his men, she writes, "They went seven times around these walls, the seven times corresponding to the seven days of creation: the six days are to find out the nothingness of matter; the seventh is the day of rest, when it is found that evil is naught and good is all." (p. 279.) The explanation of this passage by the Discoverer of Christian Science may be taken as a practical illustration of the manner in which her teachings are to be demonstrated.

The falsity of evil must be made apparent to human apprehension and the reality of good must be apprehended by spiritual consciousness. When the demonstration of the truth concerning a certain problem is reached, according to Christian Science, there abides the comforting conviction that all is infinite good. The last word in proving spiritual truth is the word Love. The healer and the healed, having compassed the city six times, on the seventh rest in the presence of Love, leaving all to God, who is man's sure defense. In the days of the early settlement of the North American continent the palisade was considered indispensable as a defense against the Indians. It was constructed out of the material available in the primeval forests, but the Puritans who sought these shores in order to enjoy religious freedom, buttressed their wooden walls with their trust in God, their love of liberty, their desire to build securely for their descendants. They conceived themselves as entering into a promised land, and they sought to build their spiritual walls of Zion on a virgin continent, untrammeled by ancient theories and customs. The full fruition of this religious trend finally found expression through Mrs. Eddy, herself of Puritan ancestry, who by means of her discovery of Christian Science, fulfilled the utmost hope, the deepest longing of their quest for Truth. She established the absolute Science of Jesus' words and works as the Christ Science, one and indivisible, and thus carried forward the chain of Christianity to its final scientific state.

And the secret of Tudor success? He who runs may read. A high courage; an inflexible will; an intense and ardent patriotism. The insight of a great poet has enabled him to pass a penetrating judgment upon Queen Elizabeth. "The saving salt of Elizabeth's character with all its well-nigh incredible mixture of heroism and egotism, meanness and magnificence was simply this, that overmuch as she loved herself, she did yet love England better." What Swinburne has said of Elizabeth may be affirmed, on the whole, of the dynasty to which she belonged. The same ardent patriotism which inspired the Tudors was at once the theme and keynote of all the Chronicle Plays for which Shakespeare was responsible. In the production of patriotic dramas Shakespeare, as was indicated in the introductory chapter, did not stand alone; but among many skilled craftsmen he stands out supreme. To him, as to other Elizabethans, England was something more than a home and a country: it was an inspiration. At no period in our history has the realization of national unity been keener, the consciousness of national identity more intense. Of this spirit there were numerous manifestations: scientific curiosity; maritime enterprise; literary exuberance. But in no direction did the spirit find more characteristic utterance than in the historical drama. Of that form of literary art, of that medium of patriotic expression the Chronicle Plays of Shakespeare are the crowning glory. "God forbid," to adapt Coleridge's words, "that those plays should ever fall dead on the hearts of Englishmen. Then indeed might we say 'Praterit glorio mundi.' Shakespeare avails himself of every opportunity to effect the great object of the historic drama—to familiarize the people with the great names of their country, thereby exciting a steady patriotism, a love of just liberty and a respect for all those institutions of social life which bind men together."

National unity and social solidarity—these are the two ideas which throughout dominate the plays on English history. And the one idea is the complement and condition of the other. Only by maintaining unity at home can grave dangers from without be successfully averted. To the safety of the State and to the welfare of the Commonwealth the union of all parties and all classes is, above all else, essential. This was the supreme lesson which the Chronicle Plays were designed to teach.—From "English History in Shakespeare," J. A. R. Marriott.

Sculpture and Painting

Moonlight is sculpture: sunlight is painting.—Hawthorne.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1921

EDITORIALS

A Timely Reminder

AT THE present moment, when practically the whole world is interested in the great question of German reparations, it is specially useful to be reminded, no matter how distasteful the process may be, of the real nature of the German debt. The revelation which was made during the four and a half years of war of what, for lack of a better phrase, must still be called "the German psychology," is an experience which the world, not unnaturally, is trying to forget. The picture presented was at times so depraved, so utterly devoid of all common decency and humanity, that many people, even when confronted with the most convincing proofs, found themselves utterly unable to accord them more than a purely intellectual acceptance. They were accepted as facts, but facts representing actions and modes of thought so utterly foreign to accepted standards of morality as to gain no recognized place in recollection.

At the present time the temptation and suggestion to forget all this is tremendous. The German, who showed himself during the war a past master in the work of suggestion, has not relaxed his efforts. Through a thousand different channels the attempt is being made to wipe out the past, and to present Germany to the world as a great nation, gone down to defeat after a valiant struggle, honestly prosecuted, and in danger of being crushed to the dust by the impositions of the conquerors. In these circumstances, it is particularly well to be reminded of the fact, brought out so clearly by Andrew Tardieu in his new book, "The Truth About the Treaty," that Germany quite clearly planned and wrought for the achievement of those very conditions which are today, apparently, militating against the possibility of exacting from her anything like an adequate indemnity for the damage inflicted upon the Allies.

Mr. Tardieu quotes in his book several long extracts from a German work compiled in 1916, entitled "Industry in Occupied France." The book itself, he explains, runs to no less than 482 pages. It was prepared by 200 reserve officers, chosen for their technical qualifications, at a time when Germany was expecting an early victory as the result of her attack on Verdun, and it was sent out by the quartermaster-general of the imperial armies to all the chambers of commerce and to all the financial, industrial, and commercial associations of the Empire.

The most cursory study of these extracts reveals the fact that the terrible devastation wrought in northern France had one supreme purpose; namely, the crippling of French industry to such an extent that, whether Germany lost or won the war in the field, she might be sure of winning it industrially. In cold, businesslike language, industrial Germany is informed that, owing to the destruction of French foundries and the careful removal of machinery, it will be very difficult for France to resume work for some time, that, in any event, she can only do so at such a tremendous cost as to place her German competitors at a great advantage, and that, in all probability, she will actually be obliged to place her orders for renewals with German firms.

But a verbatim quotation is necessary to convey the full effect of this amazing document. Under the sub-heading, "Woolen Mills," the 200 reserve officers chosen for their technical qualifications write: "In the factories almost all the copper boiler parts have been removed, as well as all leather belting. Electric wiring has been taken out of many factories. The small electric motors will be removed between now and the end of the war. In the region of Avesnes and of Sedan, several factories have been so gutted that a certain number of their looms, abandoned to the weather, may be looked upon as scrap iron. To what extent will the continuation of economic war after peace is declared prevent France's recovering the advantage now possessed by Germany, who has suffered practically no destruction from the war? This is a question which German industry will have to study."

In a similar way, industry after industry is passed in review, sugar, leather, coal, paper, cotton, and so on, whilst, in every case, there is explained, with true German attention to detail, the exact methods adopted by the German authorities in rendering the work of destruction as complete as possible, with the effects reasonably to be expected from these achievements on German trade and industry. Thus, in regard to the sugar industry, to take one more instance, after expatiating upon the completeness with which the refineries have been depleted, the 200 continue: "But the damage done to the refineries themselves and their equipment is even more serious. Lack of superintendence, occupation by troops, removal of the above mentioned objects, have already caused great damage; but the refineries have suffered still more from the taking out of all copper, brass, and bronze appliances." The result of all this is to be the same, an overwhelming amount of trade for the German sugar refineries, night and day work for German plants restoring the French factories to working order, and at least two years to secure such a foothold in world trade that French competition may be treated as negligible.

When these shameful facts are in a measure understood, the reason for France's insistence on reparations to the full begins to be more clearly seen. In the case of Germany, as Mr. Tardieu so well puts it, the world is confronted not only by the inevitable desolation and ruin of war, not only by the responsibilities of a war of aggression, but by intentional and methodical destruction. "Germany killed not only to conquer, but to profit." As France views the matter, unless some means can be found to prevent it, Germany is in a fair way to do as she deliberately calculated she would do, "win the economic war." Her settled policy during the war was so to contrive things that, win or lose, she should gain this end. Common justice demands that, in some way or another, Germany shall not be allowed to succeed.

Mr. Hoover for a High Tariff

THOUGH all the complexities of such a problem as the tariff in the United States may seem to bring forth a multitude of conflicting opinions from those who may be considered experts, there must be one course that is nearest right in the circumstances. It is possible that a man may observe so many apparent facts in connection with the commerce of the world that his judgment is confused rather than clarified. It is the interpretation of the facts that counts, and unfortunately different people will come to different conclusions as to the advisability of a high tariff, even after considering carefully the fact that Germany is subsidizing its industries with inflated paper money in order to underbid American and other competition in neutral markets. Whether or not a protective tariff in the United States will do anything to improve the business situation, whether indeed it will do anything but help to continue inflation and high prices in the United States, the experts have so far been unable to agree. Though the Republican Administration, because of its party traditions, naturally favors a high tariff, it will be well for all concerned to study other possible solutions than this method of aiding industries that are less active than they should be.

Mr. Hoover has just pointed out that the German method of subsidizing industries, so that goods may be sold in the markets of the world where American goods would naturally go, "will inevitably bring Germany to disaster." Is, therefore, a high tariff, which is in a way equivalent to subsidizing industries in the United States, really expedient? May not this measure perpetuate the same sort of disastrous inflation in the United States, and thus prevent rather than aid general prosperity? These are questions that the people through their representatives in Congress, as well as the experts, should consider more thoroughly than ever before. Many people do not realize that one of the purposes of a high tariff is to enable industries in the United States to sell their products abroad more cheaply than at home. It is argued that, in order to keep their plants running to the best advantage, manufacturers and others need to sell some goods abroad at a price which is less than the actual cost of production. The seeming loss on these is made up by the higher prices received for the same goods in the United States, prices that are possible only because foreign competition is held in check by the tariff. In other words, inflation of values at home allows the sale of goods abroad. This is exactly what is taking place in Germany under a different system.

The tariff is a perennially interesting question. Those who are opposed to high protective duties may regard Mr. Hoover's very statements about German competition as excellent arguments against the high tariff, and not for it, as he intends. As Secretary of Commerce he is undoubtedly arranging for an excellent survey of business conditions throughout the world. The facts he presents are, however, for each one to interpret for himself. To judge rightly, one certainly needs to consider the obvious truth that an exchange of goods that is as free and orderly as possible is the real basis for business prosperity. The United States, for instance, cannot be truly prosperous if it takes the stand that it must market its products elsewhere to the exclusion of the products of other nations, both elsewhere and at home. Trade necessarily involves a ceaseless interchange of commodities. The utmost prosperity lies, not with the country which is so enormously a creditor as not to be able to continue selling, but with the country which keeps its buying and selling in reasonable balance. Though the high tariff may on occasion be a temporary expedient, it sooner or later has to give way to the utmost freedom of activity.

Mr. Lloyd George and the Ultimatum to Germany

MR. LLOYD GEORGE's speech in the House of Commons the other day, on the work of the Supreme Council during its recent sessions in London, and on the outcome of that work, the ultimatum to Germany, was one of those clear expositions for which the British Premier is famous. To deal succinctly with the vast question of Germany's default on the Treaty of Versailles, in the course of a single speech, was a tremendous undertaking. The reparations question alone is complex enough to supply material for several speeches equal in length to that delivered by Mr. Lloyd George, but Mr. Lloyd George not only dealt with the question of reparations, but with the no less important question of disarmament and that of the trial of war criminals.

On the disarmament issue the British Prime Minister was able to show that although, in some respects, Germany's compliance with the terms of the Treaty had been, in the words of the British military advisers, "most satisfactory," in some other respects it had been the reverse of satisfactory. There were, he insisted, still far too many machine guns in Germany, "enough machine guns to arm formidable forces," whilst the existence of irregular military organizations throughout the country rendered the exact position highly uncertain. Germany's plea is that a too drastic reduction of her military forces would leave her at the mercy of revolutionaries. Mr. Lloyd George replied that if all forces in the country were completely disarmed the army of 100,000 men allowed to Germany by the Allies would be amply sufficient to guard against any possibility of revolution.

On the question of the trial of war criminals, Mr. Lloyd George claimed that Germany had already shown herself utterly insincere. In deference to her earnest wishes, the Allies had consented to the arrangement by which Germany should try her own war criminals. So far, the only result was that, after well-nigh interminable delays, three out of the seven persons with the worst charges preferred against them had been allowed to leave the country, whilst, as to the other four, no effort had apparently been made to bring them up for trial.

It was, however, when he came to the question of reparations that Mr. Lloyd George displayed most notably that curious skill with which he is able to cleave his way through all manner of detail and side issues and

emerge triumphantly with a clear statement of essential fact. The Allies had fixed the German debt at £6,600,000,000. The payment of a debt of £6,600,000,000 was, he explained, a serious matter inside one's own country, but to pay outside one's own country even a much smaller amount was baffling to the ingenuity of many financiers. How was it to be done? The first payment would present no difficulties, for it was to be in gold to the amount of £50,000,000, to be made within twenty-five days. After that, the next payment would be in kind, coal, aniline dyes, timber, and all manner of material for the reconstruction work in northern France. The next source of revenue would be a duty of 25 per cent on German exports. The London conference proposes that Germany should pay a fixed sum amounting to £100,000,000 annually, "but that there should be a variable sum added to that per annum which should be equal to 26 per cent of German exports," the whole point of the proposed scheme being that Germany's annual liabilities may vary according to her capacity to discharge them.

To the ordinary layman in such matters, perhaps the most illuminating part of the Prime Minister's speech was that wherein he showed just what the occupation of the Ruhr by the Allies would mean to Germany. The importance of the region, Mr. Lloyd George said, might be gauged by the fact that last year 25,000 railway trucks of fifteen tons were loaded every day in the Ruhr, double the number of goods trucks handled daily by the Nord Railway in the great industrial valley of France. "With the Ruhr gone," Mr. Lloyd George added, "industrial Germany withers; it cannot exist. And thus the House will realize the alternative which is presented to Germany." The sanction is certainly a strong one. The next few days will reveal how far it can be effective.

The New York Theater Guild

IN A day when the multiple manager, rather than the actor manager, is the dominating figure in the playhouse, special significance attaches to the success of the New York Theater Guild, which represents a return to the primitive cooperative form of management. Yet the cooperative company has never quite ceased to exist in the theater. Though it is not anywhere a part of the regular theatrical system today, it is sometimes resorted to by groups of stranded players as a means of getting enough money on a sharing basis to pay the company's fare home. In these days of producers of large resources and of actors organized to compel fair treatment, little is heard of the abandonment of players on tour by insolvent managers. One good feature of the theater as organized today, is the practical impossibility of an irresponsible manager staying in business for more than a very few weeks.

It is, however, because the organized theater of today is not an ideal institution, because it tends to be inhospitable to all plays except those that promise to have the widest sort of appeal, that there has sprung up beside the multiple manager system various acting groups such as the repertory theaters of Great Britain and Ireland, and the community theaters and drama workshops of North America. The repertory and community theaters have found a distinct field for themselves in reviving important plays which have been discarded by the multiple managers, plays that are still good for one or two weeks' run in a large city where the multiple managers expect engagements of four weeks or more.

The New York Theater Guild was started on a plan different from that of the repertory or community theaters. Its program called for the presentation in the United States of plays that had not hitherto had an American production. Furthermore, its program called for profit-sharing and loss-sharing among the little group of players and their friends who took the old Garrick Theater, in New York, in the spring of 1919, and began with an offering as unusual as Benavente's "The Bonds of Interest." From the viewpoint of the regular theater the Guild's first production was not a success. It made no money. From the Guild point of view, however, it was a proof that the organization was soundly planned, for the actors received their small guaranteed salary and carried out smilingly their program of not expecting to share in profits when there were no profits.

The spring tryout proved that the Guild could exist, so economical was its scheme, where a regular theater would be unable to continue without outside help. So the first full season was begun, and "John Ferguson," by St. John Ervine, proved to be a decided hit. When the run of this play was concluded, instead of the few hundred dollars with which the Guild was reported to have begun activities, it was reputed to have \$30,000 in its treasury. Besides establishing itself, the organization had established also a dramatist, for Ervine had long been waiting for anything like an emphatic approval of his work. His position became assured when the Guild later produced his "Jane Clegg." Altogether the Guild has produced a dozen plays, with none offering more prestige to this organization than its great success of this season, Shaw's "Heartbreak House."

An interesting aspect of the Theater Guild's history is the sturdy way in which the organization has adhered to its program of giving five productions annually, one of the five being a private performance of some unusual play for the Guild members, "Heartbreak House" had such a long run this season that it bid fair to upset the program. Finally the run was ended, though the theater was nearly full at every performance, and "Mr. Pim Passes By" was presented. This comedy, also, promised to be a stubborn success, and so the Guild had to move it to another playhouse in order to accommodate the fourth public production of the season, Molnar's "Liliom," which, though but recently presented, appears to be another "success." So the Guild has had a satisfactory season. Shortly the Guild will revive "John Ferguson" in New York, and then it will have three productions running under its own management in that city.

The success of the Guild, of course, is proof that actors may be willing to take financial risks among themselves when they are unwilling to take these risks in company with the multiple manager. Their explanation of this attitude is that they are willing to take a chance

of loss if they are also assured of a chance of extra remuneration, which the Guild plan allows when the piece "catches on." Undoubtedly the Guild plan is the most economical method of producing plays imaginable, a method that makes experiment possible for the actors where all but the most prodigal multiple manager would shrink.

At first the Guild had not the confidence of playwrights of the first rank, but that day has doubtless gone forever, now that the organization has been honored with the confidence of Shaw. And finally the Guild has won a complete victory for its idea in its recognition by the multiple manager system, for one of the two large booking establishments in the United States has now entered into an arrangement whereby the Guild productions will regularly be sent on tour, like the productions of any of the multiple managers.

Certainly the New York Theater Guild has won a place for itself in the contemporary theater, and in view of the many cooperative enterprises that have been inspired by its success, there would seem to be little doubt that it has helped to bring a significant new movement into the theater.

Editorial Notes

Too little attention is paid to such bits of important information as that concerning the traffic in narcotic drugs which came to light through the recent address of a special deputy police commissioner of New York City before the National Police Convention. The declaration of this official, Dr. Carleton Simon, who is in charge of the narcotic division of the New York Police Department, that Japanese merchants are purchasing every ounce of narcotic drugs they can buy in America, that the principal manufacturers of drugs in the world are in Germany, which has no laws prohibiting exportation of their products, that agents of the "drug ring" are scattered all over the earth, and that "a drug war" is on between German and Japanese interests for control of the narcotic drug trade of the world, ought to lead to full publicity concerning this menace and a crusade for its eradication.

THOSE whose ears have been assailed by the deep and sonorous sweetness of Italian belfries must feel the fitness of one item in the approaching Dante celebrations: the gift from the municipalities of Italy of a bell which shall ring out to Ravenna a full note of nationality. Some of the municipalities have, however, as they would say, got beyond a primitive belief in national aims and aspirations. The Socialist Town Council of Foligno, where the first edition of the "Divine Comedy" was printed, has reached another plane of thought. The Sindaco, or Mayor, graciously admits that Dante was a great man, even that he wrote some fine poetry; but the official cannot associate himself with a national demonstration. Dante was an Italian when Italy was only a geographical expression; he was the prophet of Italy's present boundaries; and Italian, through the ages, he will remain. This fact is distinctly displeasing to the Town Council of Foligno. The council, however, has discovered one thing in his favor: he was undoubtedly a revolutionary. Did not his native city, Guelph Florence, eject him as a Ghibelline? So the council will do for the great poet what it would do for any Socialist deputy: it will lay a few red carnations to his memory in the church at Ravenna.

WITH the reopening of the cricket season in England comes a renewal of the now familiar controversy between faithful adherents of the game, in its present form, and rebels who clamor for change. This season the contest has been duly resumed by an appeal in the "Cricketers' Almanack" of 1921 for revision of some of the rules of the game. One of the principal points against which the rebel forces launch their attacks is the matter of heavy scores. Whether batsmen are more skilled than they were, or bowlers less so, or whether meteorological conditions are largely responsible, the fact remains that batsmen have recently developed an alarming tendency to install themselves at the wicket for hours together, industriously compiling huge scores and incidentally robbing the spectators of much of that element of variety which even the cricket crowd does not disdain. But let it not be assumed too hastily that the almanack's proposal to have the laws altered so as to make it easier to dislodge the batsman is the dawn of revolution, for modifications in the historic game, since the era of top-hats and braces, have been few and far between.

SIR JOHN BENN, Bart., late chairman of the London County Council, and father of Mr. Ernest J. P. Benn, who has done such good work on the Whitley Councils, has many amusing and interesting recollections of London, the London for which he has worked during many years. It was the London County Council that erected on the Embankment Cleopatra's Needle, and Sir John Benn recalls the incident of an inscription having been found tied to the obelisk when it was first raised in its present position. There were four lines:

This monument, as some suppose,
Was looked on in old days by Moses.
It passed in time to Greeks and Turks
And was stuck up here by the Board of Works.

VERITABLY the gentlemen whose duty it is to provide photographs of principals in police court proceedings are called upon to use all their ingenuity. The recent commission of newspaper camera men in Boston to "snap" a moonshiner as he left court was resolved into a combination Marathon race and game of hide-and-seek, and included freight elevators, department stores, trolleys and taxicabs in the course of events. Indeed, it appears that such a photographer must make about 1 per cent of a perfect score in his business, when one counts, not only the many complete escapes of the intended subject, but also the useless pictures where hands have been intruded and grimaces made so that the result is quite unrecognizable. Surely this is work for a quick and artful man.